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U.S. States Seek More Trade

Governors Look Abroad to Cope With Deluge of Imports

By John Herberts
New York Times Service
BOISE, Idaho — As the states seek to improve their economies with exports abroad and foreign investments at home, they are striding into the arena of international trade, according to a report released at the annual convention of the National Governors' Association.

The states have entered a field once dominated by the federal government because the apparatus set up by Congress to help U.S. exporters and increase foreign investments in this country is inadequate to meet the need, governors say.

Now, with the encouragement of the Reagan administration, which favors this and other such decentralized efforts, the states are moving on their own to establish special relationships with other nations.

"There's a real role for the governors and the state government in the international arena," said Governor John Carlin of Kansas, president of the association.

States are increasing their appropriations for foreign trade, stationing representatives abroad to search for markets, giving financial aid to exporters and foreign com-



Governor John Carlin

panies that put plants within their borders; sponsoring trade missions; and establishing "sister state relationships" with corresponding foreign governments, according to the association's report, which was released Sunday.

The stagnant economy of Idaho, where the convention opened Saturday, underscored the urgency that most states have attached to the effort in the past three years. A flood of imports has brought layoffs in Idaho's manufacturing and lumber industries and a decline in agricultural exports, after a period of strong economic and population growth through the 1970s.

The growing U.S. trade deficit, which last year totaled \$123 billion, is regarded as the chief cause of the slump, along with the strength of the dollar abroad.

Mr. Carlin said Sunday that state economic interests were so diverse that the governors were not likely to agree on proposed federal policies, such as protective tariffs, which many members of Congress are pushing.

As governor of an agricultural state, I know how dependent some industries are on exports," he said. "Any time there is talk about closing doors we know there will be retaliation" from abroad.

What is left for the states, he said, is to stimulate markets in exports and foreign investments here through devices that range from promotion to subsidies.

Tennessee, which has received a large share of Japanese plants locating in the United States, has heavily subsidized the plants with access roads and other amenities. Japanese and Tennessee delegations have visited each other's territory and have proclaimed similarities between the two peoples and their lands that had never occurred to anyone before.

Michigan, seeking to increase exports of farm equipment, has entered into an agreement with China's Sichuan province to establish a model farm there, with the Chinese providing the labor and state employees from Ann Arbor the technological expertise.

South Carolina, the site of new British-owned industrial plants, is paying the cost of sending the prospective employees to England for six-week training courses.

Minnesota is offering loan guarantees to small businesses trying to break into the Scandinavian export markets. Unlike New York, California and other states with ports open to the world, much of the upper Middle West was unconnected until two or three years ago about foreign markets other than those for agricultural produce, according to William Dietrich, director of the Minnesota Trade Office.

"It was a carry-over from isolationism in the Middle West," he said. But after the recession hit Minnesota with particular force, Governor Rudy Perpich pushed through legislation that has given his state one of the more extensive and advanced foreign trade offices in the nation.

Also, Minnesota has developed a special trade relationship with Sweden and other countries in northern Europe that have not been heavily involved in trade with the United States. The reason, Mr. Dietrich said, was that much of the population was of Swedish descent.

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searching and regrouping for the party.

A protectionist bill, or as the Democrats prefer to call it, a "fair trade" measure, was introduced by leading Democrats in Congress last week. More are on the way, and Mr. Chapman's race has given the national party a chance to do a little market research as it figures out how to home the issue for the 1986 mid-term races.

Even before Mr. Chapman's victory, the party researchers liked what they saw.

"The good news out of the Texas race, win draw or lose, is that we have an issue we can use next year," said Martin Franks, executive director of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, before voting day.

George Stimpert, Mr. Chapman's chief strategist, said: "It's hotter than a pistol," and added, "It seems to cut with everyone—farmers, workers, seniors, small businessmen."

Trade, Mr. Chapman said, "is a real red-white-and-blue issue." He peppered his talk to the farmers with calls for the "greatest country in the free world" to reverse its "unilateral disarmament" on trade and use its "might" to make its trading partners "play fair."

Surveys over the past decade have shown that large majorities of Americans favor import restrictions on foreign goods priced lower than U.S. goods. Last fall, a Roper Organization poll put the number supporting such restrictions at 66 percent.

Trade Gap May Become Hot U.S. Issue for 1986

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service
PARIS, Texas — The farm forum for candidates in a special congressional election had been a bore until Jimmy West got up to talk about his run-in this summer with foreign competition.

Mr. West has been unable to sell his \$30,000 oat crop because he has been undercut at the local feed mill by Danish imports. The moment that he told his story, the hall was alive with grievances and profanities.

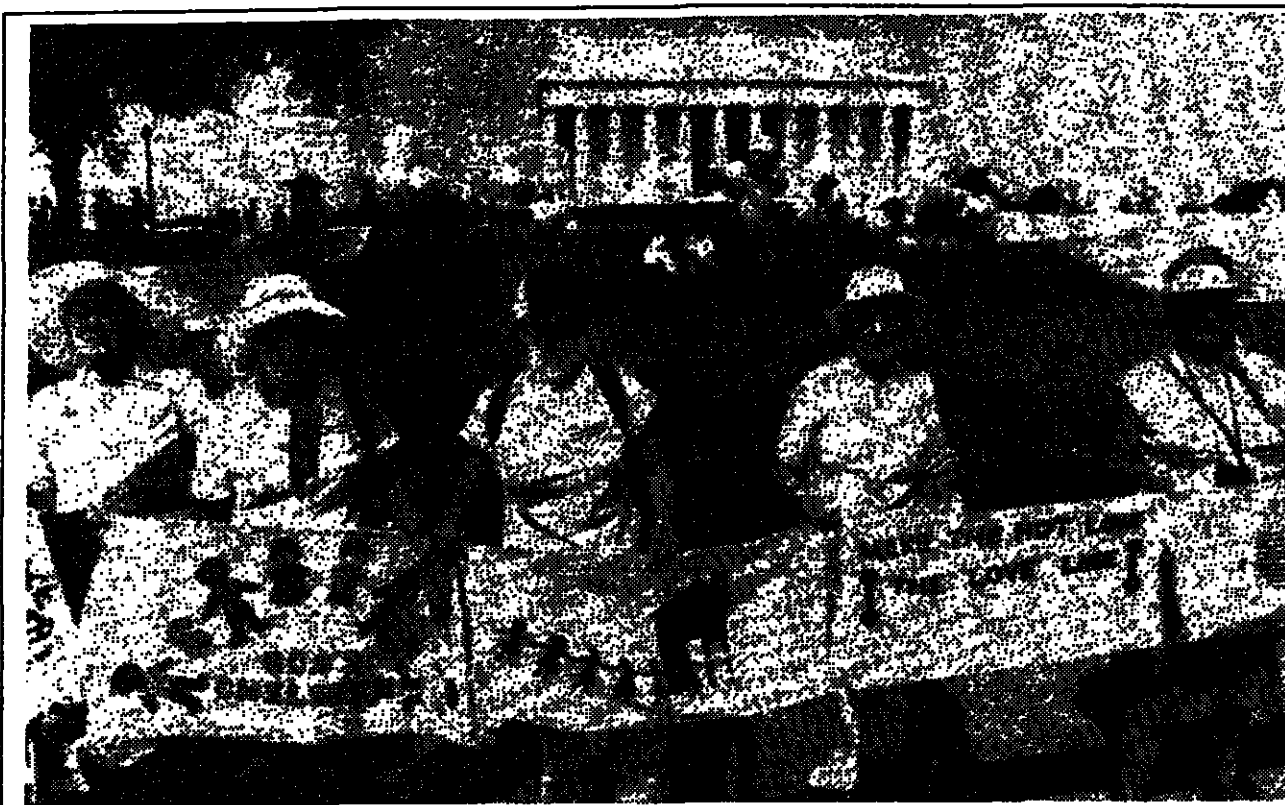
For the rest of the night, nobody wanted to talk about anything else, least of all Jim Chapman, the Democrat who last Saturday won the special election for the open seat in this northeast Texas district.

"The exact situation you describe, we're finding with Korean steel, Canadian lumber, Argentinian dairy imports, Saudi oil and gas, Italian textiles," Mr. Chapman said.

"Right down the list, you name the industry, you name the country, we're getting our lunch eaten by subsidized foreign imports," Mr. Chapman said.

The Republican candidate, Edd Hargett, who later lost the election to Mr. Chapman, was considerably more restrained in his remarks. Mr. Hargett, who calls himself a philosophical free-trader, urges enforcement of existing laws to prevent the dumping of foreign goods on domestic markets.

The Texas race is an illustration of how tough talk on trade is emerging as the hottest new Democratic theme in this year of soul-



An estimated 15,000 demonstrators in Washington, most of them women, encircled the Capitol, the Lincoln Memorial and the Pentagon, carrying a 15-mile-long

tapestry "ribbon." The three panels of homemade banners were joined after a four-hour march, marking the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

With Doves and Prayer, Hiroshima Remembers

Washington Post Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — More than 30,000 people were expected Tuesday in Peace Memorial Park here to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the world's first nuclear bomb attack.

A minute of silent prayer, the release of 1,500 doves and the offering of ritual flowers to the dead were scheduled, as were more than 50 other ceremonies throughout the city. The number who died in the explosion and the number of confirmed dead from the after-effects is put by Hiroshima at 138,690. (A report on how the nuclear age began, Page 5.)

"Hiroshima is not merely a witness of history," Mayor Takeshi Araki said Monday.

"Hiroshima is an endless warning for the future of mankind."

He made the remarks in a welcoming speech at a convocation known as the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-City Solidarity. The conference has brought officials from about 95 cities in Japan and abroad to Hiroshima.

Preparations have been under way for weeks. On Sunday, two groups of about 600 people each who had made peace marches from Tokyo, about 600 miles (975 kilometers) away, arrived in the city. After Tuesday, many participants will move on to Nagasaki, where the second nuclear attack was carried out on Aug. 9, 1945.

Peace activists also have turned to theater to press the theme of "No More Hiroshimas."

A trolley car dating from the day of the attack, one of four said to be in service here, was to run Wednesday, carrying 40 persons who survived the bombing.

Several hundred people were expected to throw themselves to the ground in a "die-in" in the shadow of the prefecture commercial exhibit hall. The hall is the only building the rebuilt city has preserved in its ruined state.

Jack Lemmon, the American actor, who is among the visitors, described his experiences here as "absolutely shattering." Mr. Lemmon said he had never been an activist, but that he planned to speak out on nuclear disarmament when he returned to the United States.

Soviet Reports a Daring Rescue of Space Station

Reuters

MOSCOW — Two faulty batteries paralyzed the Soviet Salyut-7 space station earlier this year, requiring Moscow to send two cosmonauts on a dangerous repair mission that turned out successfully, Pravda reported Monday.

In a rare break with the secrecy around the Soviet space program, the Communist Party daily said that after 10 days of repairs in June, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, one of the world's most experienced space men, and Vladimir Savinikh, an instruments specialist, managed to restore the station to life.

It was the second major problem for the 47-ton space complex, coming after a fuel leak in 1984. The previous three-man crew "mothballed" Salyut-7 in October after a record 238 days in orbit.

Between October and March, two of the eight solar-charged batteries malfunctioned, leaving the

craft lifeless and frozen, Pravda said. Signals from ground control brought no response.

Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinikh underwent special training beginning in March, when mission controllers decided to try the dangerous repair work. Pravda said the two men, who are still in the station, had shown "real bravery in very difficult circumstances."

Mr. Dzhanibekov, 43, has gone into space four times. Last year, he was charged with instructing the Salyut crew how to use new tools to stop a fuel leak that had all but immobilized the station.

Western space experts were aware of both problems, but the article in Pravda was the first time that the Soviet press had mentioned the dead batteries.

Mr. Savinikh, 45, on his second mission, is a former flight controller. He helped design much of the

instrumentation aboard Salyut-7, which went into orbit in April 1982.

The Pravda article was by a leading space expert who went into orbit in 1964, Konstantin P. Feoktistov. It described at length how the battery problem had developed and how the cosmonauts had managed to deal with it.

Once they had been rocketed close to the dead station, Mr. Dzhanibekov piloted the Soyuz T-13 module toward it and docked manually.

Mr. Feoktistov praised the crew for the manual docking — a "great technical achievement" — and said its success had proved the technical possibility of rescuing a crew trapped in orbit by a power failure or some other technical difficulty.

After carefully checking the atmosphere inside the space station for any poisonous elements, the men transferred from their module

and found all equipment inactive and the water supplies frozen. The temperature was zero centigrade, or 32 Fahrenheit.

They traced the equipment malfunction to two batteries that were dead, although instruments indicated they were fully charged. The remaining batteries had slowly lost power and had not been recharged by the solar panels attached to the station.

Over 10 days, the cosmonauts repositioned the panels to recharge the batteries. The ice melted and an unmanned craft ferried up supplies and spares for additional repair work on the station.

Pravda said the station was working now but that the cosmonauts were continuing to carry out repairs and replacement of equipment that suffered from the freeze.

On Friday, they took a five-hour space walk and replaced two solar panels.

Reagan Tells of 2d Cancer

Says Removal Of Skin Patch Ends Treatment

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that a blemish removed from his nose last week was diagnosed as a mild and common form of skin cancer.

Mr. Reagan, who answered questions from reporters for the first time since undergoing surgery for colon cancer on July 13, said the skin cancer would require no further treatment or examination, and that his overall health was "very good."

In a news conference limited to five reporters, the president also discussed several foreign and domestic issues. He said:

• He would be willing to join the Soviet Union in a permanent ban on nuclear testing. He said he rejected a Soviet proposal last week for a temporary ban on nuclear testing because the United States had not finished its planned testing of warheads. He called for both sides to "get down to business" at disarmament talks in Geneva.

• He would continue to pursue the policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa because it had brought improvement in the lives of blacks there. He repeated his opposition to economic sanctions against Pretoria but stopped short of saying he would veto legislation pending in Congress that called for sanctions.

• He voiced support for the budget compromise adopted by Congress last week, although he conceded "we didn't get all the savings we sought." He said he would fight this autumn for his tax-simplification plan, his proposals for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget and for authorization to veto individual items in spending legislation.

Mr. Reagan, who is 74, said his skin cancer resulted from overexposure to the sun. He said the problem started out with a pimple that he picked at from time to time.

He said the blemish became inflamed, and the condition was made worse by an allergy to adhesive tape. The tape had been used to hold a tube that surgeons inserted through his nose to draw off gases and digestive juices while he recuperated from his cancer surgery.

"When finally they took it off and removed the tube," he said, "my little friend that I had played with began to come back."

The patch of skin was removed Tuesday by a dermatologist in the office of the White House physician. The skin initially was tested for infection, but Mr. Reagan said it was not until he was at the presidential retreat at Camp David, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Poland, a Student Can Outearn a Professor

By Michael T. Kaufman

WARSAW — Irena is a 19-year-old university student with a summer job washing windshields at a gasoline station 10 miles from here. She makes six times as much in tips as her father gets as a professor at Warsaw University, and almost as much as General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

Irena feels her tips are so high because Polish vacationers are "showing off." But her case is just one of the anomalies that define a wildly unbalanced economy.

At one end of the economic spectrum are people who feel the pinch and complain about recent increases, which put prices of milk, bread and meat at levels still far below elsewhere in Europe. At the other end are people who regularly buy privately imported lemons, grapes and eggplants at the equivalent of \$6 a pound and more, and who lament that they have more money than they can spend.

From a Western perspective, for people with Western currency, Poland is probably the least expensive country in Europe. Scotch is available at \$4 a bottle. French perfume is cheaper than at any duty-free shop. A four-passenger, Polish-produced Fiat can be bought, without a wait, for \$15,000.

Any Pole receiving \$25 a month from a relative abroad — and there are many — can change this bounty on the black market for 15,000 zlotys, or just below the 18,000-zloty average monthly wage of industrial workers, and more than the salaries of young doctors and teachers.

But for a teacher or a Polish worker without a generous relative in Chicago, Toronto or Sydney, or a cache of dollars obtained during a visit abroad, life can be punively expensive. To get the dollars to buy that bottle of Scotch, or boxes of Dutch chocolate, or American jeans or Danish toys, imported stoves or washing machines sold in the 650 Western currency shops, a Pole would have to exchange zlotys at the going rate of more than 600 to the dollar. This means that the \$4 bottle of Scotch ends up costing him 2,400 zlotys, equal to nearly three days of average wages.

Moreover, although rents are low, the waiting period for an apartment can be 18 years and if a Pole wants to buy that small Fiat for Polish money, rather than dollars, he will have to wait several years and pay 650,000 zlotys, or 36 months of an average salary.

With so many Poles aware of what is available in the West because of films, videotapes and travel abroad, pent-up consumer demand is enormous. It explodes each weekend at flea markets where even the throwaway leaflets of Western travel agencies or auto showrooms are eagerly bought.

Tens of thousands of people wander amid clothes, trinkets, fishing rods and pure-bred puppies, making it clear that unlike most countries, where flea markets are supplemental places for exchange, here they are primary, offering more goods and more variety than the state-run department stores.

The contradictions of the Polish consumer market are so blatant and wild that when a foreigner casually compared the domestic economy to a madhouse, a Polish economic planner interjected, "Oh, no, you know that madhouses have to be very orderly."

A central problem bedeviling this economy is how to determine (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Washing windshields in Warsaw can pay almost as much as General Jaruzelski earns.

South Africa: Haunted by a Specter of Pain, Betrayal and Broken Promises

By Alan Cowell

JOHANNESBURG — Sometimes, as now in South Africa, a nation's ghosts can return to haunt the present.

Some might argue, for instance, that the state of emergency here and the eastern part of Cape province was prompted by such a visitation of old phantoms, a crisis whose seeds were laid long ago in the policies of racial separation.

For many, however, the situation translates into a more direct tale of pain, betrayal and broken promises.

Parents will tell of children who died in clashes with the police. Whole communities will list simple grievances that might have been redeemed.

In the official version, the dead were subversives challenging a system underpinned by an army and by an ill-equipped, physically or emotionally, police force.

Duduzi, a township 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Johannesburg, has its own story.

Duduzi is a black township like many, but its prominence beyond South Africa's borders has been higher than most. Close to white gold-mining towns with names like Brakpan, Springs and Nigel, it is the place where Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, and a fellow cleric, Bishop Simon Nkomo, saved a man from incineration by a crowd that had judged him to be a police informant.

It is the place where Maki Skosana, a mother in her 20s, was not so lucky and died ablaze, in front of television cameras, the day the state of emergency was proclaimed two weeks ago.

Duduzi became known as one of South Africa's most unruly townships, a place where black policemen were withdrawn after arsonists attacked their homes and where black local government sponsored by the white authorities had collapsed.

The residents of Duduzi say now that it should have been no surprise when the town erupted, and those with longer memories will tell a story that spans decades.

It started, they say, in 1962, when the people of a township called Charterston were told that they were to be moved into a new place, called Duduzi, which means comfort. Some were in favor of the move because they were told there would be paved roads and electric lighting and a sewer system other than buckets distributed and collected by the authorities.

Others, according to a 37-year-old man who was 14 at the time, felt mistrustful about the move, sensing they would lose freedom rights and a sense of community.

What happened, however, surprised them all. When blacks were moved from Charterston, the authorities demolished it and rebuilt a town for people of mixed race. The old slum of Charterston was converted into a model village.

"Every time blacks go to visit their friends in this colored township," one man said, using the official word, "colored," for those of mixed race, "their hearts bleed."

In Duduzi, by contrast, electricity remained a privilege of the few. The bucket system of sewage removal continued. A black community council was introduced, and forced to quit, accused by activists of being a front for white domination.

"I got in with the aim of fighting the system from within," said the former mayor, Kebane Moloi, who was forced to resign. "I thought I would help my people get all the luxuries that other black townships enjoy. Unfortunately I was wrong."

And so, the chronicle of unrest began. Residents took their sewage buckets and emptied them outside the offices of the white authority responsible for township development.

Rents were increased in March and then schooling was suspended amid the ensuing violence. The pattern — a community grievance articulated by older citizens and

translated into action by their children — seems widespread in black townships.

Before this March in Duduzi, when residents began to hold meetings to discuss their plight, their complaints were directed at rent increases and the purported corruption of community leaders.

This year, the battle lines hardened. The diary of one resident tells the story: April 22: Police use tear gas to disperse crowds stoning beerhalls. April 24: A man died during a confrontation with the police and three were injured. May 20: A high-school leader, Patricia Thobela, 19, was buried and after the funeral more police houses and shops and homes of town officials were burned.

May 20: A 50-year-old white nurse is dragged from her car and stoned, dying later in a hospital. May 23: Police and army units move in. June 25: There are reports of white policemen, heavily armed, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Coup Leader In Uganda Urges Unity

By Sheila Rule

KAMPALA, Uganda — The leader of the military coup that overthrew the government of President Milton Obote on July 27 has appealed for unity among the various political factions in this East African country so that elections can be held in a year.

Insisting that the new regime was in complete control of Uganda, Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello said Sunday in an interview that if "we can agree on unity, we shall manage security in Uganda."

The leaders of the country's new military council have said that general elections, which were originally to have taken place before the end of the year under Mr. Obote's administration, would be held in 12 months' time.

One member of the council, Colonel Fred Okecho, said that representatives of Yoweri Museveni, who led rebels in a four-year bush war against Mr. Obote, were being contacted "from time to time to let them know what is going on."

Mr. Museveni has not agreed to join the new government, even after specific requests from the military regime to do so, and his participation is seen by both Western analysts and military leaders here as crucial to any semblance of stability in the nation. Mr. Okecho said that Mr. Museveni's representatives agreed that "Uganda has suffered enough."

"They don't want this continuous shedding of blood," the colonel said, standing beside Brigadier Okello on the grounds of Nile Mansions, the government offices (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

مكتبة الأصيل

U.S., Greece Act to Ease Friction Over Hijacking

Prompt Upgrading of Airport Security Called Positive Sign by Washington

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — The friction in Greek-U.S. relations caused by the hijacking in June of a Trans World Airlines plane after takeoff from Athens has been eased considerably by the prompt improvement of airport security here, according to U.S. and Greek officials.

Officials said that both governments have strongly indicated that they were determined to see relations improve.

"It is true the TWA incident harmed our relationship, and there is still a taste of bitterness," said a senior Foreign Ministry official who spoke on the condition that he not be named. "But there is a strong will from both sides to improve relations and I think there is evidence that they have improved substantially of late."

At the time of the hijacking, the U.S. government expressed displeasure because two of the Shiite Moslem hijackers boarded the Cairo-to-Rome flight during a stopover in Athens and an accomplice who was captured by the Greeks at the airport was freed in exchange for the release later of Greek hostages on the plane.

The Reagan administration, which has often criticized the foreign policy of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, a Socialist, accused Greece of being lax on terrorists within its borders, failing to provide adequate security at its international airport and giving in to terrorist demands.

Airlines in the United States were asked to boycott the Athens airport and American tourists were warned that the airport could be dangerous, two measures that would affect Greece's tourist business at the height of the season.

The Greeks contended that they were being unjustifiably singled out for punishment even though it had never been established whether the hijackers' weapons were put on the plane in Athens or had been smuggled aboard in Cairo.

Despite its public anger, however, the Papandreu government moved quickly to improve airport security, responding to every recommendation of U.S. aviation officials as well as of officials of the International Air Transport Association.

The airport security staff reportedly was increased from 400 to 700 people, baggage X-rays were stepped up and improved, and monitoring of passengers was increased. There are plans to build a \$250,000 fence with guard towers around the airport, which sits in a densely populated suburb.

As a result of the Greek measures, American flights were interrupted only briefly. The U.S. travel advisory was lifted last week after Federal Aviation Administration inspectors checked security improvements at the airport.

The prompt action, U.S. officials here said, is a positive sign that Athens wants an improvement in relations.

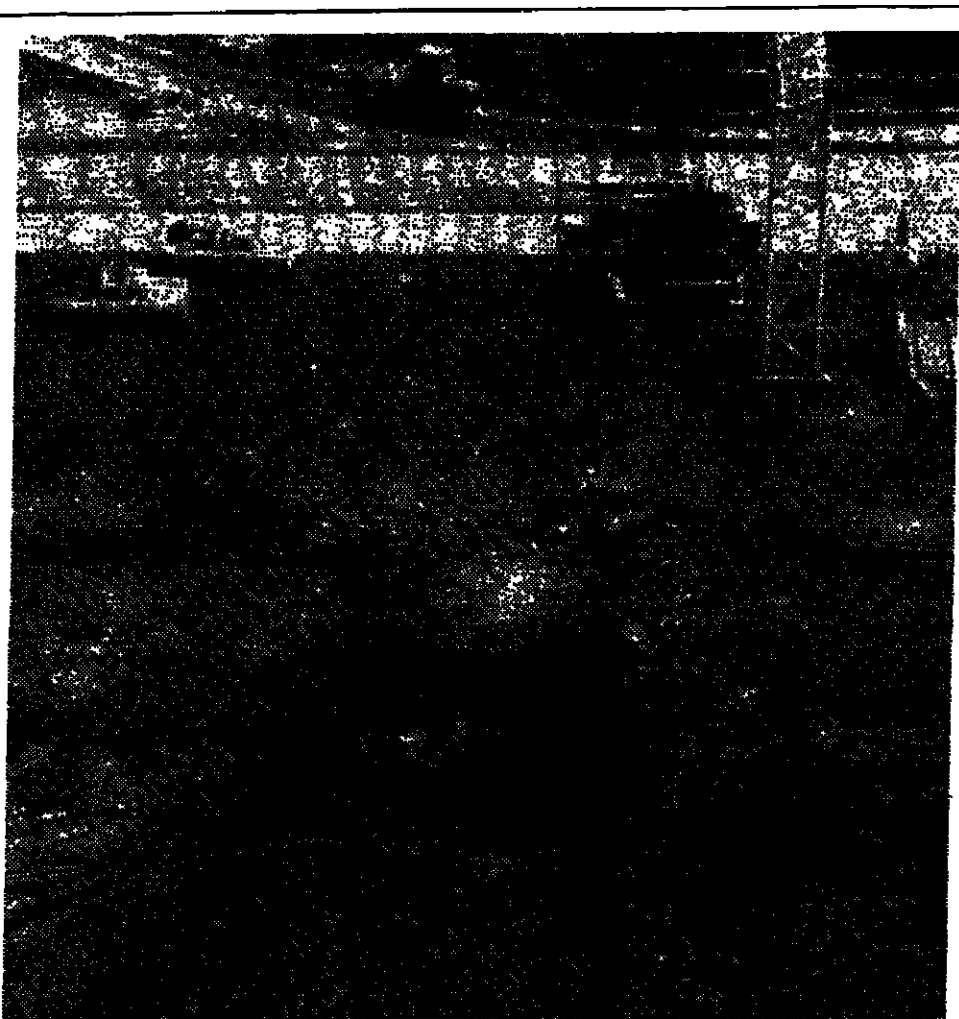
Nike Skoulas, secretary-general of the state-run National Tourist Organization, said the U.S. travel warning caused at least 12,000 U.S. tourists to cancel visits. It is expected that the number will prove to be twice as high when full figures are compiled.

"That means \$40 million in lost income," Mr. Skoulas said last week, after returning from a visit to the United States to tell travel agents that travel to Greece was safe.

Mr. Reagan said he issued the travel advisory for security and I have to believe him, but we feel we were treated unfairly," he said. "What's lost is lost. Now we have to think about the future."

Research has shown that the type of skin cancer that Mr. Reagan had removed from his nose is the most common form of cancer in whites, and it is especially prevalent in those who live in sunny locales, The Associated Press reported.

The cancer, called basal cell carcinoma, is rarely dangerous. Although it can grow and invade



Bombs Leave Crater After Traffic Accident

Emergency workers gathered at a crater created Sunday by the explosion of three bombs after a traffic accident on Interstate 40 near Checotah, Oklahoma. The bombs were being hauled by truck from a munitions factory and exploded in a fire that resulted from the accident. Most of the 49 persons injured suffered from inhalation of toxic gases released by the fire. The town was evacuated.

Reagan Says He Had Skin Cancer Removed

(Continued from Page 1)

Maryland, over the weekend that he was told that a biopsy had revealed a form of skin cancer.

The president described news of the skin cancer as "a little heart-breaking" because it would restrict his exposure to the sun after many years of enjoying a tan.

His wife, Nancy, had a similar skin cancer removed from her upper lip in 1982.

Mild Form of Disease

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The cancer, called basal cell carcinoma, is rarely dangerous. Although it can grow and invade

nearby tissue if it is not removed, it seldom spreads through the body.

Precise estimates of the incidence of the cancer are difficult to obtain, because it is so often treated routinely in doctors' offices, officials say. The federal Department of Health and Human Services quotes rough estimates of 400,000 new cases a year of non-melanoma skin cancer in the United States. Melanoma is a much less common but often dangerous form of skin cancer.

The death rate from non-melanoma skin cancer is about 1 percent, or about 1,900 deaths a year, but most of those deaths are due to squamous cell carcinoma, the second most common form of non-melanoma skin cancer after the basal cell carcinoma.

The highest incidence of non-melanoma skin cancers around the world occurs in whites in Australia,

South Africa and Ireland, where it has been noted that people of Celtic ancestry, such as Mr. Reagan, are especially susceptible.

The chief risk factor is exposure to sunlight, but such cancers have also been found in radiation workers.

Chinese Officials Drown On Trip to Swedish Isle

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Two members of a Chinese trade delegation drowned Saturday when they fell off a cliff on an island off the coast of Sweden, the Swedish news agency IT reported.

The agency said an eight-man delegation was visiting the island of Ljustero east of Stockholm when one of the officials slipped off a cliff. He drowned, along with another man who tried to rescue him.

Ulster Foes Of IRA Urge Expulsion of U.S. Group

United Press International

BELFAST — Protestant politicians in Northern Ireland demanded Monday the expulsion of 116 members of a New York fund-raising group, Noraid, whom the politicians called "terror tourists."

Sammy Wilson, a spokesman for the Democratic Unionist Party, led by the Reverend Ian Paisley, warned that the outlawed Irish Republican Army was likely to carry out some sort of violent activity to "impress" the Americans.

"This whole bunch of subversives should be banned from our shores," he said.

The delegation from the Irish Northern Aid Committee arrived Saturday in Ireland and crossed the border into Ulster on Sunday, but without its publicity director, Martin Galvin, who is known.

Mr. Galvin showed up illegally last year at a Belfast rally and the police, while trying to seize him, killed a man with a plastic bullet. Mr. Galvin hinted that he might try again to enter the North.

The Americans were greeted in Belfast by the member of Parliament for West Belfast, Gerry Adams, who is also president of the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin.

Mr. Wilson, condemning the visit, said: "So long as the republic opened its door to the terror tourists, then the IRA has a ready-made opportunity to do relations work with naive and callous Americans."

Jack McKee, the Northern Ireland assemblyman for North Antrim, said recent IRA violence in the province had been "stage-managed" to impress the visitors.

The Noraid delegation traveled with army helicopters overhead, to the border village of Crossmaglen in South Armagh, which has been dubbed "bandit country" because of frequent anti-British attacks.

London, Dublin and Washington have repeatedly accused Noraid of financing IRA terrorism. Noraid insists it collects money to help the victims of what it terms British oppression in the province.

The Noraid delegation is expected to be present at Roman Catholic demonstrations Friday marking the 14th anniversary of the date when scores were rounded up and interned without trial.

A Noraid spokesman in Belfast, Richard Lawlor, said his organization believed Catholics have a "moral right" to take up arms against the British, who, he said, rule the province in a "very vicious and brutal manner."

WORLD BRIEFS

Thai Police Crush Prison Riot, Kill 10

BANGKOK (UPI) — Special police units stormed the Bang Kwang maximum security prison here Monday, killing 10 prisoners as they ended a riot by 3,000 prisoners that lasted nearly 30 hours.

The riot started Sunday during a special visitors' day that allowed inmates to have picnics with their families on the 500-acre prison grounds. It began among inmates serving life sentences, who were denied the special visits. The prisoners demanded visitation rights for all inmates and a general amnesty on Aug. 12, the Thai queen's birthday.

Police said no harm came to any of about 100 foreign prisoners, including 18 Americans, 8 Germans and 8 Italians, who are in the maximum security prison. Most of them are serving sentences for narcotics convictions.

Two Israeli Soldiers Killed in Lebanon

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Two Israeli soldiers were killed Monday in a clash in southern Lebanon. They were the first Israeli combat deaths since the government announced completion of its withdrawal from Lebanon in June.

Two other Israelis were wounded and three guerrillas were killed in the clash in the Israeli security strip just inside Lebanon, the military said. The army announced earlier that several Israeli border policemen were injured by a gasoline bomb and that a bus was stoned in the occupied West Bank, just hours after the Israeli cabinet announced a crackdown on terrorism. The measures include deportations and indefinite detentions.

In Syria, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine condemned the Israeli cabinet action as a terrorist reaction that would lead to widespread expulsions of Palestinians from occupied territories.

2 Linked to Agca to Be Questioned

ROME (AP) — An Italian prosecutor said Monday that he would go to West Germany and the Netherlands to question two Turks whom authorities have refused to extradite for the trial of suspects accused of plotting to kill Pope John Paul II.

One of the Turks, Semet Aslan, was arrested in the Netherlands this year and charged with illegal possession of a pistol that reports said was one of 21 guns purchased by an Austrian arms dealer. The dealer sold four of the weapons to Mehmet Ali Agca, who later shot one of the guns to shoot the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

The other Turk whose testimony is wanted by the court is Yalcin Ozbey, imprisoned in West Germany on a drug charge. Considered one of Mr. Agca's closest associates, Mr. Ozbey said in an affidavit to investigators that he knew all about the alleged plot and that there were four Turks in St. Peter's Square at the time of the attack.

Jet Had Reduced Speed Before Crash

DALLAS (WP) — Minutes before it crashed, a Delta Airlines jumbo jet had been ordered by the tower at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport to sharply reduce speed to avoid overtaking a slower, smaller jet landing ahead of it, federal safety experts have disclosed. The death toll in the crash has risen to 133.

The pilot of Flight 191 complied, cutting his speed just as he headed into a violent rainstorm that had appeared without warning near the airport. G.H. Patrick Bursey, the National Transportation Safety Board member who is heading the investigation, said Sunday night.

Mr. Bursey said higher speed was a good way for a plane to deal with the dangers of wind shear, or rapid changes in wind speed and direction, which is suspected as the cause of the crash. He said the airport's wind-shear alarm system went off about 14 minutes after Flight 191 crashed.

When the Lockheed L-1011 Tristar emerged from the turbulent air mass, the tower controller was alarmed to see the plane well beneath the safe final glide path to the runway and ordered the pilot to approach again. But the controller told investigators that he saw the plane's left wing drop, and the aircraft crashed well short of the runway.

U.K. Group Protests 'Rambo' Movie

LONDON (AP) — A monitoring group condemned "Rambo: First Blood Part II" as "96 minutes of mindless violence" and urged British film censors Monday to ban the film.

The British Society of Cinema, a 30,000-member organization that promotes product safety standards, said it had written to lawmakers and local government councils seeking to ban the movie from local theaters. Sylvester Stallone plays a Vietnam veteran who rescues American prisoners of war in Vietnam. The movie has theater attendance records in the United States and is scheduled for release in Britain on Aug. 30. The group's director-general, James Tye, saw the film in New York last week and said he found some scenes "truly sickening."

For the Record

Vienna police said that three winegrowers and two dealers were detained over the weekend in Austria's investigation of tainted wine bringing the total held to 32. The five were arrested in towns in lower Austria, the police said.

A British government decision to abolish the Greater London Council next March does not breach the European Human Rights Convention, the European Human Rights Commission ruled Monday. (Reuters)

Poland: Kaleidoscope System

(Continued from Page 1)

the value of things, labor and services.

Is it possible, in fact, to establish a consensus on value that would embrace those who have clots to burn and those who make do on a meager pension? Particularly in a society where many goods have been scarce and where others have been subsidized or provided outright by the government, and where the prices of items are determined not by supply and demand but by a process of political negotiations.

While such questions are debated in theoretical terms by many Poles, they are a matter of practical concern for Janusz Wodzinski, a director of the Department of Prices. At his office, he explained how he and his colleagues sought to establish the value of goods essentially by weighing needs of consumers and wishes of producers, with much less regard to costs and other market factors.

He clearly regarded his task as frustrating as that of Sisyphus — the king of Greek legend who had to roll a stone up a hill in Hades, only to have it roll back down again — and perhaps equally thankless.

"We have to deal," he said, "with the expectations of the consumers who naturally want the lowest possible price and who do not really understand the relationship between costs, productivity and availability. And we have to deal with the producers who want to obtain the highest return possible."

"Then, there is a third set of

expectations, which wants prices to be such that the market will be in balance, stores will be full of goods workers will have enough to buy and will be more productive and conditions will exist for greater risk taking and more flexibility."

Each year the parliament approves a list of goods for which prices are to be fixed administratively. This group, which accounts for 47 percent of the value of goods bought by consumers, includes items deemed to be necessities of life, including basic foods and medicines, children's clothing and school notebooks.

Mr. Wodzinski said that when a decision is made that certain prices have to rise, such as in the case of bread or milk, people from his office go out to discuss the issue with groups of workers in factories.

"Sometimes these people understand that there is a connection between cost and supply, but often they feel that the government simply has an obligation to supply everything they need. I am afraid that our consumers have been spoiled by their very poor understanding of a very primitive socialism."

But, beyond this, the gap between theory and practice continues to thwart price policies. Recently, for example, Tadeusz Hipalowski, the head of the Bureau of Control, which monitors compliance with price fixing, told the parliament that 44 percent of the prices checked by his workers were higher than they should have been. He also noted that 18 percent of all Polish producers were operating at a loss, even though in the last year tax relief had increased by nearly 60 percent.

Mr. Wodzinski said his office often received letters opposing the establishment of still tiny islands of free markets on the ground that no one should be permitted to pay more for things, even if they choose to, because this violated principles of egalitarianism.

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Leader of Coup in Uganda Seeks Unity Among Factions

(Continued from Page 1)

that have become central headquarters for the new regime.

Western diplomats say that what Mr. Museveni wants and what he will do if he does not get it represent the main card remaining to be played as the new regime begins the process of forming a cabinet and administration.

These sources say Mr. Museveni has kept pressure on the new leaders so that he can play a significant role in the new government.

How many seats he manages to gain could be seen as a symbol of how far the new leaders are willing to go in accommodating him and his views of how the nation should be run, Western analysts say.

Colonel Okello said that until the country's various political parties came together and agreed on how best to form the cabinet no new cabinet officials would be announced. He said that if leaders of parties who had left Uganda were afraid to come back, the new government would send a delegation outside the country to meet with them.

Brigadier Okello, a member of the Acholi tribe, which dominates

the army, said no political detainees held under the Obote regime would be released until a full government had been established. Western sources placed the number of detainees in civilian prisons, who have been held without charges or trial, at about 800.

When asked about the gross human rights violations that have plagued Uganda, a matter of grave concern to the United States and to Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, he said it would be left to the new prime minister and president to decide whether to invite Amnesty International into the country. But he said he thought it would be a good move to allow the group in.

Amnesty International recently issued a report of atrocities in Uganda showing that this country continued to have one of the world's worst records on human rights. The organization charged that thousands of people were being held by the military in various barracks.

When members of the organization asked for permission to enter the barracks, the Obote government refused.

Brigadier Okello maintained that his military forces had killed no one during the coup but said he had received reports that members of Mr. Obote's special security forces had mutilated and killed more than 100 civilian men, women and children in the area of the city of Lira in northern Uganda.

Obote Opponent Gets Post

The main opposition leader under former President Obote was appointed Monday as internal affairs minister under the military government, The Associated Press reported from Kampala.

Paul Ssemogerere, leader of the Democratic Party, was sworn in at the Parliament building by Lieutenant General Tito Okello, the interim head of state and chairman of the military council that took power after the coup.

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Lawsuits Seek to Make U.S. Tobacco Industry Liable for Smokers' Illnesses

By Philip Hager
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new wave of about 30 product liability and personal injury lawsuits are awaiting trial throughout the United States, seeking millions of dollars in damages against tobacco companies on behalf of dead or dying smokers and their families.

Twenty years ago, few such actions were being filed and most of them never reached trial. None resulted in a favorable verdict for the plaintiff. So far as is known, no money has been collected from a tobacco company from such an action, in or out of court.

The pending lawsuits rely on recent changes in the law and in public attitudes toward smoking, along with steadily mounting scientific evidence linking cigarettes and disease. Even one successful lawsuit could eventually have far-reaching impact on the \$60-billion-a-year tobacco industry, authorities say.

At this stage, sweeping verdicts for plaintiffs are unlikely, in the view of Gary T. Schwartz, a law

professor at the University of California at Los Angeles and an expert on product-liability law.

The most promising kind of case, he says, would be built around a severely afflicted smoking victim who became addicted at a young age, before he could make a mature, reasoned decision to assume the risk of smoking. Even a narrow ruling for a plaintiff could gradually be broadened over the years in other cases, Mr. Schwartz says, with potentially "devastating" effects on cigarette manufacturers.

The tobacco industry maintains that there is still no conclusively established connection between cigarettes and disease. People who smoke, industry lawyers argue, do so freely and thus assume any risk involved. But beyond that, industry spokesmen are saying little about their strategy or the potential impact of the coming courtroom battles.

"These claims are really not new," said Alan Byrn of the Tobacco Institute, a Washington-based industry trade group. "But some attorneys, for one reason or another, think that now's the

time to bring them up again. We don't have any idea what the outcome will be."

In the past, courts generally took the view that smokers voluntarily assumed the risks of tobacco and that the companies could not be held liable when there was doubt about the connection between smoking and disease.

But over the years, courts throughout the nation have grown steadily more receptive to all kinds of product-liability actions. Under the doctrine of "strict liability," plaintiffs can collect damages for injuries suffered from a dangerous product even if the manufacturer was not negligent. Even a warning by the manufacturer may not be sufficient to deter liability if the warning fails to cite specific risks.

Meanwhile, the scientific evidence continues to implicate cigarettes as a cause of illness and death from cancer, heart disease and chronic obstructive lung disease such as bronchitis and emphysema.

The anti-smoking forces believe that the changing legal climate and mounting medical evidence against smoking, coming at a period of a new

public awareness of the hazards of smoking, make the time right for a high-powered campaign against the tobacco companies.

"The tide is changing very, very quickly," said Richard A. Daynard, professor of law at Northeastern University and co-chairman of the Tobacco Products Liability Project. The project is a newly formed group in Boston providing expert witnesses, legal research and other assistance to plaintiffs suing tobacco companies.

One of the first of the new cases is that of John M. Galbraith, a retired insurance company administrator in Santa Barbara, California, who smoked for five decades, since age 19. The case is expected to be tried in Santa Barbara this fall.

On occasion, Mr. Galbraith tried but failed to break his three-pack-a-day habit, lawyers for his family say. Even when he was finally stricken with cancer and severe emphysema, his wife, Elaine, caught him slipping off his oxygen mask to smoke a cigarette.

Mr. Galbraith is dead now, and his widow and three children have brought a wrongful death lawsuit against R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., which made the cigarettes they say killed him. The fault lies with the company, according to the lawsuit, for failing to adequately warn of the potentially lethal consequences of smoking. Mr. Galbraith was not to blame, it says, because he was not fully aware of the risks and was physically addicted to cigarettes.

The lawsuit charges that Reynolds and the other defendants knew or should have known from documented scientific findings that cigarette smoking is "lethal" and leads to cancer. Being addicted, Mr. Galbraith thus could not freely assume the risk of smoking, the family's lawyers contend.

In response, attorneys for Reynolds, in court documents, acknowledged that the company was "aware" of the controversy over cigarette smoking and lung cancer. But the lawyers argued "it has not been scientifically established that cigarettes cause cancer."



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Castro Denies Vesco Is Under House Arrest

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro has acknowledged that a fugitive American financier, Robert L. Vesco, had been living in Havana and receiving medical treatment. But in an angry response to a news conference he denied the financier was being held under house arrest in Havana.

Mr. Castro charged Sunday afternoon that reports that Mr. Vesco was in Cuban custody were an attempt by U.S. intelligence services to divert attention from a five-day conference on the Latin American debt crisis that ended here early Sunday morning.

Mr. Castro did not specify the nature of the medical problems of Mr. Vesco, who is being sought by U.S. authorities in connection with a \$224-million fraud case and who has often been reported to be providing economic counseling to the Castro government.

Mr. Castro said he did not personally know Mr. Vesco, who left the United States more than 12 years ago. The Cuban leader said his government has never had business dealings with Mr. Vesco.

For more than a year, there have been persistent reports that Mr. Vesco was in Cuba. Until Sunday, Mr. Castro had said he did not know if Mr. Vesco was on the island. Other government officials have denied the financier was here.

At the news conference, Mr. Castro said of Mr. Vesco: "He came here to ask for medical care and since then, yes, he was authorized to receive this medical assistance. And if he wants to live here, let him live here."

Mr. Castro did not say when Mr. Vesco arrived in Cuba or whether he was on the island now. But other government officials confirmed that Mr. Vesco was living in Havana. An official said Mr. Vesco had been here "a few months."

"We don't care what he did in the United States," Mr. Castro said. "We're not interested in the money he has. We don't care."

On Thursday, a crew from NBC News photographed a bearded man that was said to be Mr. Vesco in the walled yard of a house in Havana. After the film was shown Friday on NBC's evening news program, the Justice Department issued a statement saying that Mr. Vesco was under house arrest.

"They have invented the theory that he is under house arrest," Mr. Castro said. "I never heard of anything like that before."

Some diplomats and officials in the United States said they believed that Mr. Vesco might be providing information and business contacts that would enable Mr. Castro to find ways around the 20-year U.S. trade embargo against Cuba, on technology and equipment.



Robert L. Vesco, videotaped at a house in Havana by a crew from NBC News.

Others said that they believed Mr. Vesco was paying the Castro government thousands of dollars a month in exchange for a comfortable refuge. Still others speculated that Mr. Vesco might be dealing in narcotics and sharing a percentage of the profit with the Castro government. Mr. Castro has repeatedly denied that his country is involved in drug trafficking.

U.S. officials said previously that they had not tried to extradite Mr. Vesco because they did not know precisely where to find him.

Slowing Change on U.S. City Skylines

Citizen Groups Are Trying to Limit High-Rise Buildings

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — While the skyscraper is by no means an endangered species, a growing number of city governments in the United States are being pressured to slow or otherwise restrict downtown building booms.

San Francisco's Board of Supervisors last month approved a new zoning law designed to limit the height and size of office towers and to reduce by half the projected employment growth downtown over the next 15 years.

Adoption of the plan came after more than a decade of complaints from San Franciscans that their city was being "Manhattanized."

Meanwhile, a citizens group protests that the law does not go far enough. It is circulating petitions to place before the voters this fall a measure that would impose an immediate moratorium on virtually all skyscraper construction.

Although no other city has so far considered restrictions as stringent as San Francisco's, groups around the country are mounting challenges to downtown development. The groups argue that the unrestricted spread of high-rise towers can rob cities of sunlight and open space, aggravate traffic, parking and housing problems and otherwise reduce the quality of life.

Philadelphia's City Council recently approved construction of two 60-story office structures that will rise 367 feet (115 meters) above the statue of William Penn that atop the 550-foot City Hall. The approval came only after an emotional effort to halt the project by citizens who claimed "Billy Penn's nose" was, by long tradition and good sense, the highest that buildings there should rise.

Proposals to limit construction of office towers have also surfaced in Boston, Dallas and Los Angeles, among other cities.

In New York, officials have weathered citizen protests over the enormous bulk of projects planned for Times Square and the site of the New York Coliseum. Public concern that the East Side of midtown Manhattan was becoming overloaded with sun-blocking towers has led to efforts by the city to shift future high-density developments to the west. This has triggered protests that development could threaten the theater district, the garment center and other traditional West Side hallmarks.

At the turn of the century, Los Angeles enacted a law limiting buildings to 13 stories, a step largely intended to encourage develop-

'People were passive before; now they want a say.'

Israel Stollman
executive director,
American Planning
Association

ment of an urban environment different from the cities of the East. After the law was repealed in 1957, a forest of glittering new buildings ranging up to 62 stories took root downtown, creating thousands of new office jobs and bringing vitality to the once-decaying sector. But sentiment has surfaced recently that perhaps the time has come to turn back the clock and impose limits.

Israel Stollman, executive director of the American Planning Association, said that in many cities there is still support for construction of new office buildings, motivated by a desire to stem a loss of jobs to suburban communities and "to maintain vitality downtown."

But, he and others say, even in many of these cities there have been increasingly vocal efforts by residents to protect their communities from being overrun.

"There's more active participation by citizens today," Mr. Stollman said. "People were passive before; now they want a say."

For the moment, planners say, local politicians are less likely to be moved by public opposition to new projects than they are by economic considerations, including the current glut of office space in many American cities.

Some experts say that in most economically healthy metropolitan areas a certain amount of high-rise construction will occur, in one place or another, regardless of restrictions. In Washington, D.C., for example, buildings taller than the U.S. Capitol have long been barred. The result has been a surge of office-tower construction in nearby Virginia.

Still, as America shifts increasingly to a service-oriented economy based in the cities, and as more middle-class professionals make their homes there, many planners say citizens will continue to ask for a larger voice in the growth and shape of their communities.

Meese Leads U.S. Drive On Marijuana Farms

WASHINGTON — Federal agents spread out Monday across the United States to uproot marijuana plants hidden in such federal lands as national parks and forests, and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d planned to join agents in a raid in Arkansas.

"This massive coordinated effort signals the resolve of the Reagan administration to deal effectively with widespread cultivation and sale of marijuana grown within our borders," Mr. Meese said in a statement.

Amid Economic Crisis, Bolivia Names President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ — Victor Paz Estenssoro was elected president of Bolivia on Monday in a congressional vote, inheriting Latin America's poorest countries during a severe economic crisis.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro, 77, who has been president three times, is expected to take office Tuesday at the head of the seventh Bolivian government in five years. No government in the last 25 years has completed a full term. The previous president, Hernán Siles Zúñiga, left office in November, a year early because of increasing political opposition.

The congressional vote was required because no candidate won more than 50 percent in the July 14 election. Jaime Guesat Ayllón, 66, was named vice president.

The rightist Nationalist Democratic Action Party of General

Hugo Banzer Suárez, a former ruler, won a plurality in the election but had no support among the small, mainly leftist parties making up the remainder of Congress.

On the second ballot, Mr. Paz Estenssoro collected 94 votes, 35 from outside his Revolutionary Nationalist Movement. He needed 79 for a majority. General Banzer received 51 votes, the number of seats his party holds in Congress.

Supporters of General Banzer predicted that the new president's tenure would be a difficult one. "Victor Paz Estenssoro will not survive," said Uardo Galindo, General Banzer's vice-presidential candidate. "I don't think it is possible he will last four years. We are the true winners of this election and he doesn't have an economic program."

Officials agreed on the enormity of the problems that the new ad-



Victor Paz Estenssoro

ministration will face. Inflation is out of control and tin, the main export, has fallen dramatically in value. The foreign debt is about \$3.6 billion, and no payments have been made for 16 months.

The new president said he would fix a realistic exchange rate for the peso, which is trading on the black market at more than 10 times the official rate, and would cut government spending while seeking an accord with the International Monetary Fund to reschedule Bolivia's debt. (Reuters, NYT)

Killer Is Sentenced To Death in Poland

United Press International

WARSAW — A court in the seaport of Gdansk on Monday sentenced to death an electrician for an eight-year wave of sex attacks in which he was accused of battering nine women to death with a hammer and injuring 11 others.

The man, Pawel Tuchan, 39, married with two children, had pleaded innocent.

Computer Developer Died In Airplane Crash in Dallas

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Philip D. Estridge, 47, who guided the development of IBM's personal computer business, was among six IBM employees killed Friday in the crash of a Delta Air Lines jet in Dallas, the company said.

Under the leadership of Mr. Estridge, of New Canaan, Connecticut, IBM developed a personal computer that was introduced in August 1981.

Mr. Estridge left that position in March to oversee worldwide manufacturing for IBM. At that time, the personal computer division employed 10,000 people and generated an estimated \$4.5 billion in annual sales.

Elizabeth Tompkins, 57, Public Radio Commentator, WASHINGTON (WP) — Elizabeth Vreeland Tompkins, 57, a poetry and arts commentator on National Public Radio's "Morning Edition" since 1979, died Saturday of cancer at her home here.

A poet, Mrs. Tompkins's works appeared in The New York Times, the Paris Review and the New York Review of Books.

She had accompanied her first husband, Frederick Vreeland, a Foreign Service officer, to posts in

Switzerland, West Germany, Morocco and New York. They were divorced in 1972.

Other deaths: Dr. Robert St. Gordon Jr., 59, primary coordinator of research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome at the National Institutes of Health, Friday in Kensington, Maryland.

Michel Audard, 65, scriptwriter of more than 100 films spanning the postwar history of French cinema, director and novelist, Wednesday in Douai, France.

Paul B. Salama, 66, who retired in April after 14 years as head of the American Association of School Administrators, Friday in the crash of the Delta Air Lines jet in Dallas.

Arthur Mahoney, 81, performer with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet and Ida Rubinstein productions, dance director at the Juilliard School of Music and co-founder of the Ballet Repertory Workshop, Friday in Jackson, Mississippi.

Alois Carigiet, 82, Swiss painter and graphic artist best known for illustrating children's books, including "A Bell for Ursli," Sunday in Trun, Switzerland.

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U.S. delegation to the festival marches into the stadium.

Soviet Youth Festival: Tight Control With Warm Experiences

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — By the time the weeklong youth festival was over, John Bal, a social worker with young people in New York City, had given away 500 small U.S. flags, 200 pins showing the Empire State Building, 40 bronze models of the Statue of Liberty and nearly 1,000 picture postcards of New York.

The pins he got in exchange, honoring Soviet holidays, towns and public figures, covered so much of his denim jacket that he jingled slightly as he walked.

"They may have had their own propaganda reasons for holding the festival," he said. "But I had my own reasons for coming — to make personal contacts with people from other countries. And from my point of view the festival has been a success."

Mr. Bal's experiences during the eight days illustrated something of the mixture of tight official control and warm individual experiences.

The 12th International Festival of Youth and Students came to an end Saturday night with a spectacular Lenin Stadium ceremony with dancers, singers and fireworks.

Organizers said young people from 157 nations attended the festival, which featured symposiums on propaganda themes such as imperialism and racism, as well as an enormous anti-war pageant in the Dynamo Stadium.

Most of the participants were from Soviet bloc nations or Communist and leftist groups that support Soviet positions. But some, like Mr. Bal, were lured by the thought of making friends across ideological barriers.

"I didn't run into much anti-Americanism, except

from the anti-Americans in the American delegation," Mr. Bal said.

The U.S. delegation appeared to be dominated by activists, for whom the festival was one more among many causes. A bulletin board at the club set up for Americans displayed flyers on how to spot racism and sexism in children's literature, the many uses of rice, improvements in women's prisons and what an individual could do about oil pollution.

"I consider myself in the middle, a Democrat, and I never expected to find myself defending America like

A man asked him about his attitude toward the festival. When Mr. Bal said he had been impressed by the ceremony and was enjoying meeting new friends, he was told: "In Russia we have an expression that one may be marching in step, but not marching in step correctly."

a right-winger," said Mr. Bal. "But I guess I just couldn't continue to hear things that seem basically untrue in criticizing America."

He said the divisions among the 276 Americans at the festival became evident on the first day, when the group he was in debated whether to march to the ceremony with a U.S. flag and, if so, whether to carry the flag upside down — an international distress signal.

"I was one of the ones with my hands on the flag," he said, "and we carried it the right way up."

But when his group came upon a group of Cubans chanting "Cuba, all Yankee, no!" and when it became evident the Cubans were serious, he said, "They decided to put the flag away."

At this point, Mr. Bal said, he decided to attach a small U.S. flag to his jacket, and discovered what an attraction it made him.

"In about four hours, I got 82 pins and about 30 postcards," he said. "I must have signed my name 100

by a man who identified himself as Nikolai, chief of security.

The man called Nikolai asked him about his attitude toward the festival. When Mr. Bal said he had been impressed by the ceremony and was enjoying meeting new friends, he was told: "In Russia we have an expression that one may be marching in step, but not marching in step correctly."

Nikolai said he could not stop Mr. Bal from visiting the embassy, but that this would not demonstrate the proper festival spirit. Mr. Bal did visit the embassy, he said, and was made to feel welcome.

Mr. Bal, who said he served during the Vietnam War in the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor, reported he had some misgivings about a meeting that was set up with a delegation from Vietnam. At the encounter, he relayed greetings from Americans who had served in Vietnam and handed out some of his souvenir flags, pins and postcards.

"Some of the Vietnamese came up afterward and shook my hand," he said. "It was really touching. It was like, 'We want to forget and move on.'"

Then, he said, Kim Phuc, who at the age of 9 was the subject of one of the most famous photographs of the Vietnam War — severely burned and running down a road without clothing after a napalm bombing — approached him and gave him a small ring.

He said the gesture overwhelmed him.

"I was so excited," he said. "I almost wanted to leave right then and jump on a plane to tell my friends, 'Hey, that girl in the photograph...'"

"That," Mr. Bal said, "was one of the most dramatic moments for me, other than being interrogated by Nikolai."

Politician's Murder in India Ignites Wider Fears

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The murder of a popular young member of Parliament and his wife last week has ignited the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and stirred concern among India's politicians that Sikh extremists could have compiled an assassination list.

The killing has also prompted recriminations over the role played by well-known politicians in the anti-Sikh rioting that erupted following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last October.

Lalit Maken, 34, was shot and killed Wednesday at his home in a middle-class area in western New Delhi. Witnesses said two young gunmen fired at him and then chased him inside the house. A visitor in the house was also killed.

Mr. Maken's family and friends reject this, and even some Sikh leaders say privately that they suspect Sikh extremists.

Jagdish Tytler, 40, a parliamentary ally of Mr. Maken, was among those convinced that his close friend had been killed because of being named as a riot instigator. Mr. Tytler also was named.

He called the charge irresponsible, and said the evidence mentioned by the groups was distorted and erroneous.

"Now there are misguided people who really believe what is written in that report," Mr. Tytler said. "False stories have been spread about me and other people, and now we are in danger."

The latest charges came just as Mr. Gandhi had achieved a breakthrough in efforts to end the confrontation with the Sikhs.

might themselves become targets.

The government tightened security around some of the other political figures named by the citizens groups. The politicians whose names were mentioned angrily denounced the citizens groups for singling them out.

Some investigators and newspaper stories have suggested that Mr. Maken, a fiery labor union leader and outspoken Socialist, might have been murdered by rival political groups or labor groups.

Mr. Maken's family and friends reject this, and even some Sikh leaders say privately that they suspect Sikh extremists.

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The latest charges came just as Mr. Gandhi had achieved a breakthrough in efforts to end the confrontation with the Sikhs.

The prime minister and Sikh

leaders reached an accord last month granting more autonomy to the state of Punjab, where Sikhs are in the majority, and promising more lenient treatment for Sikhs arrested in recent years. In addition, the accord promised more compensation for the victims of the anti-Sikh rioting last year.

The controversy surrounding the riots illustrates the important role they still play in Indian politics. About 2,400 Sikhs were estimated to have been killed in New Delhi alone after two Sikh security guards were charged in Mrs. Gandhi's assassination.

According to witnesses, the attacks were actually an organized pogrom against Sikhs. Many witnesses said they saw well-known politicians leading the attacks, in which Sikhs were taken from their homes, beaten and set on fire.

The witnesses also said the police stood by and did nothing to stop the violence, and in some cases even encouraged and took part in it. They also said that key politicians were seen trying to get the police to release some of the few who were seized.

The accounts of the witnesses were later collected in three separate reports by respected citizens groups, including one headed by a former chief justice.

Another report put out by the

People's Union for Democratic Rights and the People's Union for Civil Liberties named 16 individuals it said had been seen helping to foment the disorder. Among those named were Mr. Maken, Mr. Tytler and K.L. Bhagat, a former minister of state for information and broadcasting.

Rajni Kothari, president of the People's Union for Civil Liberties, said there was a debate over whether to name the politicians, and it was decided to print them because the evidence was overwhelming.

"To this day nobody has been able to challenge the facts in the report," Mr. Kothari said, adding that the names had been well-known among Sikhs before the report came out.

Mr. Kothari acknowledged that the list of 16 politicians might cause a small number of Sikhs to take revenge. But he said naming names had been a vital step in easing bitterness among Sikhs and helped assure that the perpetrators might one day be brought to justice.

He said this helped pave the way for a solution to the confrontation with Sikhs and added, "Our report was written on the basis of solid investigation conducted by people who believe in human rights."

The furor over the reports is likely to put increased pressure on the



Lalit Maken, whose assassination has Indian politicians concerned over the plans of Sikh extremists.

Talks Between Koreas: Jaruzelski Hope for Less Tension

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — North and South Korea, after a series of false starts, are in the midst of five sets of negotiations covering issues ranging from trade to reunification of families that were separated by the Korean War.

The talks have accomplished nothing of substance so far, and many people here expect them to break down, as have all previous discussions between the two hostile governments.

Still, coupled with changes in the geopolitical relations surrounding the Korean peninsula, the talks have led to hopes that some type of reduction of tension could result.

The five sets of negotiations are proceeding slowly and in parallel, with face-to-face meetings most often being held at the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone that divides the Korean peninsula.

The issues are:

• Economic cooperation. The two sides have agreed to set up a commission to oversee the reopening of bilateral trade and investment, which was suspended before the Korean War began in 1950.

They plan to meet again Sept. 18.

• Family reunification. The Red Cross societies of both the North and South have agreed in principle to allow visits between separated family members in September. But they are deadlocked on where the reunions would take place and on who would accompany the family members.

On Aug. 27, a South Korean delegation is to go to Pyongyang for more discussions on humanitarian issues.

• Cooperation between parliaments. Members of parliament from the two sides, conducting a preliminary meeting in Panmunjom last month, failed to agree on what the subject of full discussions should be but agreed to meet again on Sept. 28.

• Sports cooperation. In October, the two sides are scheduled to meet in Switzerland to discuss joint activities in connection with the 1988 Olympics, which are scheduled to be held in Seoul.

• Military disengagement at Panmunjom. The North proposed last month that the two sides remove heavy weapons and fortifications from the area around the meeting site and reduce the number of guards from 65 to 30 on each side. The United Nations command, which coordinates U.S. and South Korean troops, agreed to study the matter.

The scope and frequency of the discussions are unprecedented. The idea is that by starting with small issues, the two sides can build trust that will allow them to move on to the substantive military and political questions that divide Korea.

Second continues to view the talks with suspicion. A government official here said that the North's true intention is to create just enough trust to open a direct channel of discussion with the United States and bypass the South.

The North's long-established stance is that the removal of U.S. troops from the South must be the first step toward real reconciliation. The United States and the South have refused, saying the troops are needed to deter an invasion from across the demilitarized zone.

Hopes for real progress are higher today than in the past because of pressure on both sides from their patron states, the United States and Japan for the South, and China and the Soviet Union for the North.

China's role is viewed as growing more important as it moves closer to the United States and Japan. As part of its vast modernization program, it has sought to secure peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It has opened major trade with the South and is believed to be strongly counseling the North to cooperate in the talks.

Though it recently began supplying Pyongyang with its first MIG-23 jets, the Soviet Union is generally held here to be a moderating force on the North. The United States is also moderating the South Korean armed forces.

Though the Korean War ended 32 years ago, the two sides have remained almost totally sealed off from one another.

The meetings generally open with ritual smiles and talk of Korean brotherhood. But once discussions begin, both sides treat the minutest detail with suspicion.

The center of the fire was reported to be north of Foston about 20 miles (35 kilometers) northeast of Monte Carlo.

Five firemen were killed last week and about 130 people injured in a fire that swept across more than 10,000 acres (4,000 hectares) of forests near Cannes.

In Corsica, police said that firefighters and aircraft had controlled brush fires that broke out in the north over the weekend.

The account was in an article by Ota Filip, a Czechoslovak author who lives in Munich.

Reached by telephone at his home, Mr. Filip said the incident occurred last fall during Warsaw Pact maneuvers. He said he learned about it three weeks ago in a letter from reliable sources.

The account, based on a police report, said the swap had occurred in a village where the crew, lost, hungry and thirsty, parked the tank behind a tavern on a rainy night and struck a deal with the tavern keeper. According to the account, the shell of the tank was found behind the tavern after it had been cut up for scrap metal.

Warsaw — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, opening the ruling Communist Party's campaign for the October elections, assailed underground activists of the banned Solidarity trade union who have called for a boycott of the polling.

A minority of "intransigent cases of socialism" were "hopelessly stuck in the dying structures of the underground," the Polish leader said at a meeting of the party's Central Committee.

However, he said, thousands of former Solidarity members are active in the party and provide the base of new, legally sanctioned trade unions.

Many former Solidarity members were elected in last year's local elections, he added, and they were certain to be candidates for the polls on Oct. 13. That poll will be the first general election since the labor upheaval of 1980.

As head of the party, General Jaruzelski gave the meeting's closing speech on Saturday. The speech was not released in full until Monday by the official news agency, PAP.

Western diplomats noted that General Jaruzelski drew a clear distinction between what he called "extreme" activities of the underground and most former Solidarity members.

"It is not possible to put all former Solidarity activists in one category," the general said.

The Central Committee meeting, a diplomat said, illustrated the growing confidence of the party that the underground movement was no longer a significant political force.

General Jaruzelski assailed the underground for its opposition to elections, new trade unions and the government's policy of more self-management in enterprises. "They do not offer any positive solutions," he said.

"It is hard to call them opposition," he continued. "It is a clinical example of political madness."

He said underground activists still tried to "cultivate political illusions."

"The fewer listeners they have," he said, "the louder they shout."

Diplomats said the elections would further test the credibility of Solidarity's underground after its call for widespread strikes against price rises last month went largely unheeded.

Lech Walesa, who had led the outlawed union, said from the port of Gdansk that he had no immediate response to General Jaruzelski's speech.

The Central Committee meeting worked on the party's election campaign and approved its list of candidates.

Russians Swap Tank for Vodka, A Czech Reports

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — A Soviet tank crew lost during maneuvers in Czechoslovakia swapped their tank for 24 bottles of vodka, plus some beer and pickles, and were found sleeping off the liquor in a forest two days later, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung reported in its weekend issue.

The account was in an article by Ota Filip, a Czechoslovak author who lives in Munich.

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Moslems Threaten Manila With Renewed Rebellion

By Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Philippine Moslem guerrilla faction has told the United States that the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos faces renewed rebellion in the fall unless it lives up to 1976 agreements for more autonomy and economic rights for the country's Moslem population.

Dimas Pundato, chairman of the executive council of the Moro National Liberation Front, said his forces would "take up the armed struggle" in November if a political settlement could not be reached.

Mr. Pundato and the front's international spokesman, Macapaton Abbas, met last week with State Department, Pentagon and National Security Council officials. U.S. officials declined to elaborate on the discussions, but a State Department official said: "We maintain an open-door policy. We will talk to anyone with a responsible point of view."

The renewed Moslem demands came at a time when the Philippine armed forces are already under severe strain fighting a Communist insurgency, particularly on the southern island of Mindanao.

Most of the Philippines' 2.5 million Moslems live on Mindanao and the neighboring Sulu archipelago. Moslems make up about 5 percent of a population that is mostly Catholic.

A source close to the Moros said their aim was "to have the United States use its moral authority and put pressure on the Philippine government" to meet their demands.

Although Mr. Pundato says there are many ideological clashes between the Moro front and the Communists, he acknowledged

that local commanders have cooperated with Communist guerrillas. But if an agreement can be reached, Pundato said his Moslem forces could help Manila fight the Communists.

The Moro insurgency reached its height in the mid-1970s, when combating the rebels occupied as much as 70 percent of the combat battalions in the Philippine armed forces, some analysts say.

Some observers in the Philippines and the United States have said the Philippine military was so tied up with fighting the Moslems at that time that they paid little attention to the Communists. Now, a decade later, the phenomenon may be reversed, these observers say.

The Moslem insurgency died down after a cease-fire and the 1976 agreement negotiated in Tripoli, Libya, with the Marcos government.

At a funeral the day the state of what is good and what is not good."

When boycotts of white-owned shops occur, not everyone loses. Alfred Makwela, for instance, is the black owner of a supermarket in a township near Port Elizabeth.

His store is packed with people buying cornmeal and blankets and many things. How is business? A visitor asked. He answered, "Not too bad," but his smile said much more.

For others, in the numbness of loss, the sense is more of futility. A bereaved father in Zwede, near Port Elizabeth, expressed sadness Saturday, shortly after his son died of a bullet wound, but added, "I cannot say that there will be any change since my son is dead."

Specter of Past Policies Haunts South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

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Better Distribution Of Aid Is Reported For Eritrea, Tigre

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — United Nations officials have announced that distribution of emergency food aid and other relief supplies has significantly improved in the northern Ethiopian provinces of Eritrea and Tigre. But relief agencies representing the two provinces challenged the findings.

The UN report comes amid criticism that the authorities in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, have been blocking aid shipments to the two provinces, which are largely controlled by forces fighting for independence.

Relief agencies representing the two provinces said, however, that the Ethiopian government was making only a token effort to distribute emergency supplies in the area and that most

Hiroshima: At 8:16 A.M., Horrific Era Began

40 Years Later, Residents Are Infused With the Quest for Disarmament

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

HIROSHIMA

THE chimes that sound from Hiroshima's Peace Memorial Park each morning at 8:16 mark the precise time that the atomic bomb exploded over the unsuspecting city in 1945 and the world passed from one age to another.

You have to be close, however, to hear them. A few blocks from the park, the chimes are lost in the din of streetcars, whistles and clattering feet. A modern industrial city of more than a million people is gearing up for a new day.

Like the sounds of morning here, Hiroshima's goals as it prepares for this day, Aug. 6, which marks the 40th anniversary of the day the clocks stopped, are an unlikely mixture of material wealth and spiritual leadership in the global campaign against nuclear weapons.

The pleasure boats moored along Peace Park are proof of success of the first goal. But people here are concerned that the fight for disarmament is faltering, that the world is forgetting the horrors of nuclear weapons and will use them again.

"The atomic bomb is always there in the back of my mind," said Terukazu Ooshige, 18, a high school student. It is a signature remark in a city where only a small number of people are professional activists but everyone cares.

It was a clear Monday morning when a B-29 bomber, the Enola Gay, appeared high over Hiroshima, which stands on a series of islands in the Ota River estuary. The plane was carrying a 10-foot-long uranium bomb, code-named Little Boy, with the explosive power of 20,000 tons of TNT.

At the time, the United States was preparing for an invasion of the Japanese mainland, which was expected to cause a million casualties. It was hoped in Washington that this bomb and others would force a decision to surrender and end the need for the invasion.

The bomb descended by parachute, and, as schoolchildren here can explain, was detonated 1,900 feet (about 600 meters) above the city center for maximum destructive effect. The heat, for an instant as high as 300,000 degrees centigrade, blistered roof tiles, melted glass and stripped the skin of human beings. The blast ruptured intestines, buckled concrete bridges and flattened houses on top of their occupants.

The bomb incinerated five square miles of homes and workplaces. Windows as far as 10 miles (16 kilometers) away were blown in. The mushroom cloud rose seven miles into the sky. The number who were killed immediately has been estimated by U.S. authorities at 78,150.

Three days later, a second bomb obliterated Nagasaki, another coastal city 175 miles to the southwest, killing an estimated 39,000. Six days after that, Japan surrendered.

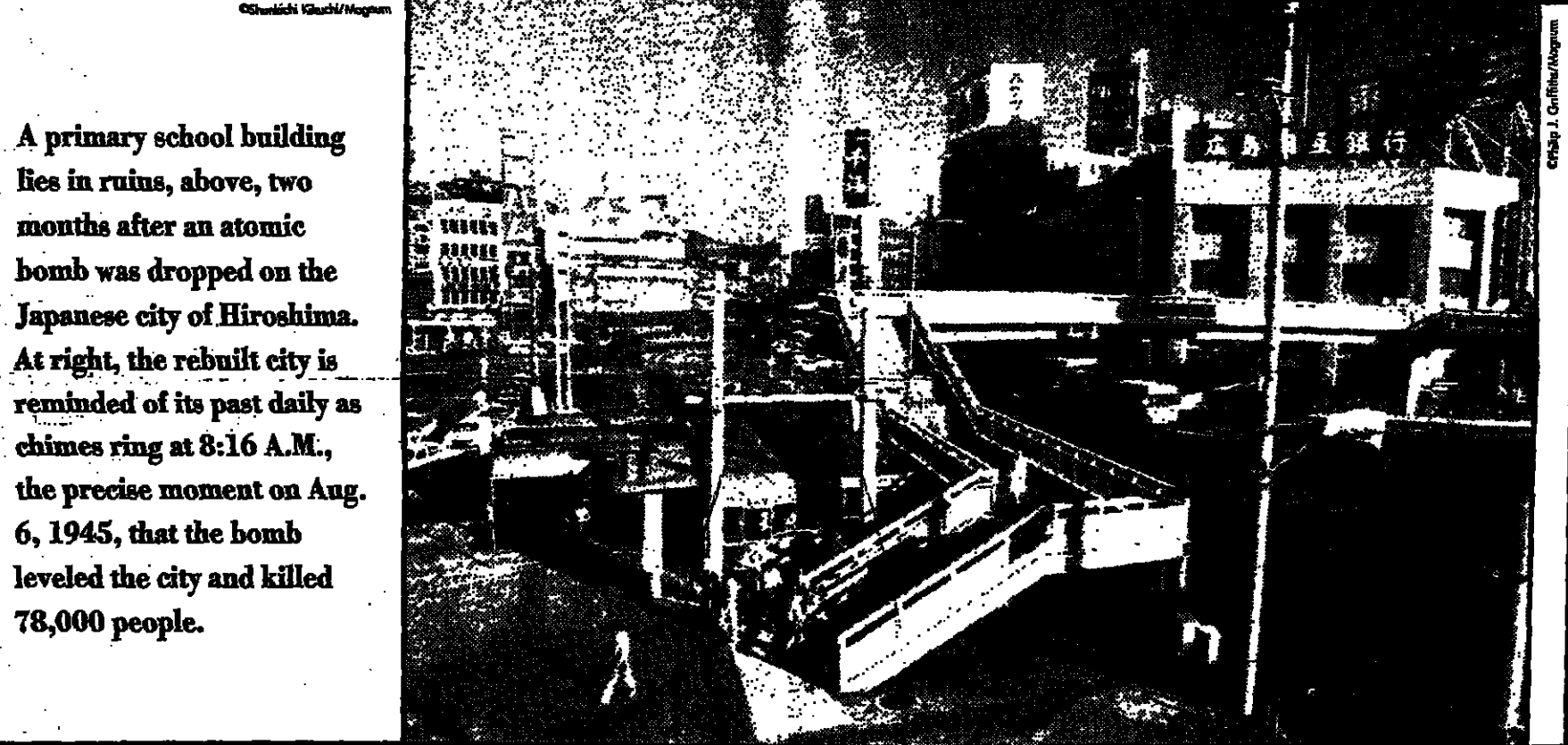
The agony was just beginning, however. In ensuing years, many people who survived the blasts began suffering from horrible radiation-linked diseases — leukemia, breast cancer, tumors and fatigue. Tens of thousands more died and bomb-related deaths continue today.

"Are you still alive?" For many years, that was our hello," recalls Satoru Kitagawa, a retired government employee who received only bruises in the explosion but spent years going from doctor to doctor with ailments he believes were caused by radiation.

In view of this past, visitors to Hiroshima are often surprised to find so few physical signs of the destruction. Only one ruin remains, the commercial exhibit hall whose rusting dome has become a symbol of the city. Office buildings crowd in on Peace Park. In most places, Hiroshima is indistinguishable from a dozen other medium-sized cities in Japan.



A primary school building lies in ruins, above, two months after an atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. At right, the rebuilt city is reminded of its past daily as chimes ring at 8:16 A.M., the precise moment on Aug. 6, 1945, that the bomb leveled the city and killed 78,000 people.



Economic life revolves around the Mazda Motor Corp., the largest employer. Two huge plants on the riverfront employ about 28,000 people and turn out nearly a million vehicles a year. Other factories produce industrial machinery, furniture and electronics products.

Life after working hours revolves around the Hiroshima Carp, the team that in 1984 swept the Japan Series, the championship of professional baseball in this country, and is going strong this year. The home stadium is a few yards from Ground Zero. The team has probably

done more than anyone to diversify Hiroshima's image. People in Hiroshima have the same mundane concerns of urban existence everywhere. Mobsters known as yakuza are said to be growing strong and putting pressure on construction firms. The city and national governments are squabbling over facilities vacated when part of a local university moved elsewhere. The city airport is too small.

What sets Hiroshima apart, of course, is its past and people. Today, it is home to 114,000 of the 367,000 people in Japan

who are officially registered as bomb survivors. They range from retired laborers to company chairmen and form a special class in the local society. About 8 percent of the city's annual \$1.4-billion budget goes for aid and free medical care for them.

Some live in seclusion and refuse to talk of their experiences. Others, such as Mr. Kitagawa, have conquered the anxiety that gripped them for years and today seem to draw emotional sustenance from recounting that day for visitors.

Anger against the United States for the

destruction and death has not completely subsided. Some survivors believe the Americans knew that Japan was about to surrender but wanted to test their new weapon on a city while they still had the chance.

But Hiroshima's official message to the world is that the tragedy occurred because of war. Who dropped the bomb on today's "Peace City" is held to be not important.

Since 1947, when hundreds of shanty houses were torn down to make way for Peace Park near Ground Zero, successive

city administrations have devoted enormous time, money and personnel to a worldwide campaign. Mayor Takeshi Araki has addressed the United Nations General Assembly, and this year he sent letters to President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, appealing for disarmament.

In the park, the city maintains a Peace Memorial Museum, where visitors gaze, often in silence, at such relics as melted bottles, tattered school uniforms and the front steps of the local branch of the Sumitomo Bank. The steps bear the shadow of an person who was sitting on them when the nuclear flash seared the city.

"Our goal is to accurately convey the reality of Hiroshima to the next generation," said Yoshitaka Kawamoto, a bomb survivor who is director of the museum. "The day is coming when there will be no one who can talk of it from experience. But I think the twisted bottles and bones will tell the story."

HIROSHIMA children begin learning about the bomb in elementary school. They select research topics — what a bomb would do to today's Hiroshima, for instance — work on them in groups and then present their findings to the class.

Business organizations take part, too. The local Junior Chamber of Commerce, for example, has commissioned a Hiroshima Symphony to have its premiere at this year's national Jaycees' convention, which will be held here in the fall.

Even without formal indoctrination, however, people here cannot escape the bomb. The local media carry almost daily news of actions by survivor groups. Everyone seems to have a relative who died or a neighbor who survived. And the rusting dome and the park are constant reminders.

About 1.5 million people visit the park and museum every year. Schoolchildren arrive from around Japan. On some days there are as many as 10,000. They cluster around the park's memorials to the dead, take turns ringing a mammoth "peace bell" and deposit pleas for peace on wooden plaques at the dome.

Each summer, as another anniversary approaches, tablets that list the victims are taken from storage and the names of those who succumbed in the past year are added. Aug. 6 culminates with a series of emotional ceremonies sharing the theme "Never Again!"

Still, many people in Hiroshima worry that, despite their efforts, in much of Japan people think of the atomic bombs only twice a year, when television news reports on anniversary events at the two cities. Activists here do not like to admit it, but the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe seems more effective than their own. The campaign here at the national level has been hampered for years by ideological feuding between groups allied with Japan's Communist and Socialist parties.

U.S. military ships are believed to routinely violate official Japanese strictures against carrying nuclear weapons into Japanese ports. Newspapers here dutifully log the ships' arrivals, but these days there is rarely a concerted effort to stop them.

Residents such as Toru Okada, 50, prefer to talk of Hiroshima's future. As an executive at the city's main brokerage house, Utsumiya Securities Co., he is excited about the internationalization of the economy here and throughout Japan. He notes with satisfaction that basketballs used in the Los Angeles Olympics were made in his town.

The city's stock exchange is one of seven regional markets in Japan. For years after the war, it closed for Aug. 6. But later, pragmatic businessmen decided to change. "If you're going to do business," said Mr. Okada, "it makes no sense to close down when everyone else is open."

Experiences

ified himself as Nikolai, chief of Nikolai asked him about his at- dival. When Mr. Bal said he had the opening ceremony, and was w friends, he was told: "In Russia on that one may be running in ing in step correctly." In Russia uld not stop Mr. Bal from visiting t this would not demonstrate de Mr. Bal did visit the embassy, he to feel welcome.

he served during the Vietnam at Pearl Harbor, reported he had ut a meeting that was set up with Vietnam. At the encounter, he m Americans who had served in out some of his souvenir flags.

name came up afterward and said, "I was really touched. I w get and move on."

Phuc, who at the age of 9 was the most famous photograph of the rly burned and running down a g after a napalm bombing — gave him a small ring.

overwhelmed him. he said, "I almost wanted to up on a plane to tell my friends photograph."

1, "was one of the most drama- ter than being interrogated by

Jaruzelski Says Dissent is Collapsing

Reuters

ARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, opening the ruling communist Party's campaign for October elections, assailed various activists of the banned anti-trade union who have a for a boycott of the polling minority of "intransigent ex-socialists" were "hopelessly in the dying structures of the ground," the Polish leader at a meeting of the party's al Committee.

never, he said, thousands of r Solidarity members are in the party and provide de of new, legally sanctioned unions.

ny former Solidarity mem- bers elected in last year's local ns, he added, and they were n to be candidates for the on Oct. 13. That poll will be st general election since the upheaval of 1980.

head of the party, General elski gave the meeting's dis- ceed on Saturday. The speech nt released in full until Mon- by the official news agency.

estern diplomats noted that Jaruzelski drew a clear dis- ion between what he called "new" activities of the anti- and most former Solidarity bers.

it is not possible to put all ar- Solidarity activists in one ca- re," the general said.

he Central Committee mem- ber, diplomat said, illustrated the ing confidence of the party the underground movement no longer a significant political a.

General Jaruzelski assailed the rground for its opposition to ions, new trade unions and the rument's policy of more en- gagement in enterprises. "They not offer any positive sta-," he said.

it is hard to call them oppo-," he continued. "It is a dual- iple of political machines."

said underground activists ried to "cultivate political li- ty." The fewer listeners they had, "the louder they shout."

diplomats said the election d further test the credibility of arty's underground after a or widespread strikes against rises last month went un- ed.

ch Walesa, who had led the wed union, said from the po- lansk that he had no im- sponse to General Jaruzelski's h.

Central Committee meet- ed on the party's election cam- and approved its list of ca-

Russians Snoop Tank for Vodka, Czech Reports

The Associated Press

RANKFURT — A Soviet crew lost during man- in Czechoslovakia, ried their tank for 24 ho- of vodka, plus some beer, pickles, and were found two days later. Frankfurter meine Zeitung reported in weekend issue.

account was in an ar- na Filip, a Czechoslovak or who lives in Munich, rached by telephone at he- Mr. Filip said the ac- occurred last fall during aw Pact maneuvers. He he learned about it three s ago in a letter from re-

sources. based on a pe- report, said the snoop had red in a village where he lost, hungry and thir- d the tank behind a tree- rainy night and smok- rith the tavern keeper. Ac- g to the account, the s- tank was found behind vern after it had been re- scrap metal.



Physical scars remain among the 114,000 Hiroshima residents who are officially registered as bomb survivors. The victims who died in the explosion and the thousands who died later from radiation-related diseases are remembered at annual services in Peace Memorial Park.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Marcos's Strange Threat

To understand how perverse threats are in the Philippines, you have only to reflect on the headline on a recent story in The Washington Post about how President Ferdinand Marcos intends to deal with his political opposition. It is not that in his frustration he is warning of a coup or some other use of military authority to consolidate his and his wife's and his friends' exalted position. The headline, which was both fair and accurate, said: "Marcos Threatens Early Election." The story explained that in raising the prospect of a snap election, Mr. Marcos apparently was gambling that opposition disunity would keep him in power.

There is the irony and the difficulty of the situation in the former U.S. colony. Mr. Marcos has badly mismanaged the Philippines, abused power for the personal gain of his family and friends, and indirectly helped create a Communist insurgency that appears to be gaining in the countryside. He has managed to turn America's strategic and sentimental attachment to his country into a bulwark of his personal rule, despite the efforts by successive U.S. administrations (including, in its fashion, the current one) to steer him toward reform or, that failing, to put some daylight between Washington and the man in Manila.

But at the same time Mr. Marcos has exploited the forms of democracy, playing di-

vide-and-conquer politics and appealing deftly to the people's complex and confused feelings toward the United States. When he fights dirty, he wins, and the opposition curses him. When he fights clean, or reasonably clean, he looks like a winner too; for this, the opposition cannot forgive him.

So what is the United States to do to prevent one more rightist friend from going down the drain and carrying U.S. interests with him? Or rather, at this late date, how can the United States nurse along reform in a way that will avoid destabilizing the country and opening the door to a Communist takeover?

Perhaps Washington cannot do much more than it is already doing: This includes the administration's emphasis on democratic process, economic stabilization, good government and effective counterinsurgency, and the congressional effort to redirect aid away from the military and toward civilian needs.

But the Filipino democratic opposition has its own responsibility. Its leaders cry President Reagan's tendency to pose the Philippines' choice as either Ferdinand Marcos or a Communist deluge. Yet they do not pull themselves together to create a viable third option. They are the ones who make it possible for Mr. Marcos to "threaten elections."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Salvage From Flight 007

The tragedy of the South Korean airliner shot down in September 1983 has had one positive result: a tentative agreement among the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan on a warning system that could prevent a recurrence. In the absence of more significant accords, even a token of cooperation is welcome, particularly in view of the sensitivities raised on each side by the plane's loss.

Korean Air Lines' Flight 007, en route from Anchorage, Alaska, to Seoul, strayed north of its flight path and cut deep across Soviet territory. It was shot down by Soviet fighters, killing all 269 aboard, an action that outraged world opinion and further froze U.S.-Soviet relations. Soviet officials contended that the aircraft had an intelligence mission.

Despite the intense feelings about the incident, Washington and Tokyo in early 1984 proposed to the Soviet Union that talks be

held on preventing recurrences, and Moscow accepted. The new agreement calls for phone links between the Tokyo air traffic control center and centers in Anchorage and Khabarovsk. When Soviet controllers next detect an unknown plane in their airspace, they will be able to call Tokyo for Japanese and American help in identifying it. More significantly, the arrangement represents tacit Soviet acknowledgment that the proper course is to be sure about a target before opening fire.

The agreement opens the way for three others: restoration of Aeroflot's landing rights in the United States; new consulates in Kiev and New York, held up by the plane's downing, and a new cultural agreement. Progress on these small but practical issues provides at least a useful backdrop for President Reagan's November meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Hammer and the Fickle

What purer market is there than an auction? Informed buyers compete openly and the highest bidder wins. So much for that illusion, at least as it applies to auctions for art, heirlooms and other elegances. It now turns out that some auction houses do their business rather like houses of another kind, with large mirrors and loose morals.

Little in an auction house is quite what it seems. First there are "bids off the chandelier," a razzle-dazzle of ascending prices called out by the auctioneer at the start of a sale. The imaginary bids let buyers infer they face fierce competition. If this trick does not rouse customers enough, there is another stratagem. It is a secret reserve price, agreed on beforehand with the seller. A picture that fails to reach it will be "bought in" by the house.

But news of buying in can prick the inflated expectations induced by the house and make art prices sag. So the phantom nature of the winning bidder is sometimes concealed. At a sale in London in 1977, Sotheby's claimed a record £115,000 (\$157,000 at current rates) for a Guernica victim. But no one had bid that "record" price. The underbidder was persuad-

ed to do so after the sale, but later withdrew. In a New York sale of May 1981, Christie's chairman, David Bathurst, reported three out of eight Impressionist paintings had been sold, whereas in truth only one had been. Mr. Bathurst, who recently resigned, attributed the disappointing results to "the fickle mind of the modern art collector."

Fierce competition, especially between Sotheby's and Christie's, is apparently a motive for these deceptive practices. Record prices help boost business and bring in clients, notes Douglas McGinn of The New York Times in a survey of auction house practices.

The auctioneers claim that reserve prices must be kept secret to fall rings of buyers colluding not to bid against one another. They defend bids off the chandelier as being the theoretical offers of bidders who have told their top price beforehand.

The deceptive practices may serve some sellers but serve chiefly to let the auction house manipulate the market and squeeze higher prices from consumers. No wonder art collectors have become fickle, bruised so often by the auctioneer's hammer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Marcos and His Opponents

The Philippines president, Ferdinand Marcos, has returned to his practice of bidding up the price of U.S. bases in terms of U.S. support of his regime. The question for the United States is whether it could not do without the bases. The growth of the insurgency reflects the growth of disillusion with the Marcos government, its authoritarianism, crony system, corruption, disdain for social reform, inability to resolve serious economic problems, and above all, its unwillingness to change.

America should try to distance itself from Mr. Marcos and to pay more than lip service to the need for democracy in the Philippines. History shows that the United States can support dictators and ignore their popular opposi-

tion until it is too late for a democratic alternative. That history should not be repeated.

—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Japanese Trade Plan

With a claim that the Japanese market will become the "most open" in the world, Tokyo has unveiled its latest program for trade liberalization. The plan can hardly avoid international skepticism. It is all too obviously aimed at easing frictions with major world powers, at the cost of small nations. If initial reactions from the United States and Europe are skeptical, it would be more than natural for Korea and other developing countries to be critical of the Japanese package.

—The Korea Times (Seoul).

FROM OUR AUG. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: 60 Days of Summer Vacation?

NEW YORK — Newspapers comment on President W.H. Taft's idea of sixty days of summer vacation. The Baltimore "American" says: "Many people who could afford a sixty-day vacation are indifferent about even a six-day stop off from the daily routine. The work habit becomes so firmly established that they get homesick when separated from their usual engagements." The Pittsburgh "Dispatch" remarks: "A sixty days' vacation seems utopian, although perhaps it may be no more so than a two weeks' vacation seemed to another generation. It is a pleasant thing to think about anyway." The Boston "Globe" adds: "President Taft's idea is carried out largely by perhaps only one class of people. Farmers. As we cannot all be farmers, the regular two weeks must suffice and we ought to be thankful."

1935: Dorothy Fooks for President

LOS ANGELES — Miss Dorothy Fooks, 35-year-old lawyer, became a candidate for the presidency [on Aug. 5]. Miss Fooks, who stumped for women's suffrage at the age of eleven, came here to attend the American Bar Association sessions, at which she offered a plan to "wipe out crime in thirty days." "My plan is simple," she said. "Merely get rid of political crooks." With a crusading glint in her eye, she said she was "quite sure a woman will win the President's chair within the next fifteen years." She explained the "Fooks for President" movement had gained no momentum as yet, because she was concentrating on being elected to Congress next fall. The fiery feminist has chalked up performances in several fields, including being the highest-ranking woman officer in the United States Navy.

The America of the '80s: A Nation at Peace With Itself

By Michael Barone

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — To understand American politics in the middle 1980s, you need to accept something about the United States that probably will be the first thing future historians will notice about our time, but which almost everyone fails to see, or even denies:

America is a nation at peace.

Not only, though this is crucial, is it not at war, but it is unlikely to face a major war any time soon.

Americans are also at peace, to a greater extent than they realize, with themselves. Beneath the turmoil of everyday politics, they have been approaching something like a consensus about basic values and policies, and something resembling a consensus on the differences they are willing to tolerate in one another. Amid all the fashionable talk of the politics of alienation and angst, the election of 1984 helped to reassure Americans to themselves as reasonably pleased with the nation they have come to be.

Consider the 1984 election returns. Taken together they do not prove

that there is a new Republican majority or a terminal decay of the old Democratic coalition, though they provide tantalizing evidence of each.

The striking thing about the returns is that they show victories for incumbents at almost every level, starting, of course, with President Reagan. Each of the preceding four presidents had been challenged in primaries; Mr. Reagan was not. Two of the four were defeated and the other two won, only to be humiliated soon afterward.

That may still happen to Mr. Reagan, but the ingredients were not apparent in 1984. There was an evenness to the results in each state and region that is not apparent in any presidential election since 1960. This was not a regional victory.

Look at other results. The Senate has only five new members; its last two freshman classes are the smallest in recent history. In the House, the

rule mainly held that an incumbent who tends to the parochial needs of his district is almost never defeated. The voters of 1984 returned to office 390 House members in 435 districts. That is one below the all-time high.

Incumbent victories alone do not prove that voters are satisfied; they may be repelled by the alternatives. But the incumbent victories of 1984 followed a striking shift in the underlying currents of public opinion. Consider the responses to the political pollsters' typical question, "Are things in the nation today going in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?"

Through most of the 1970s and into the 1980s, the responses were almost always negative, sometimes by more than 2 to 1. Only with the accessions of new presidents did optimism appear, but it quickly vanished. That happened again in 1981. But this time optimism reappeared in

1982, well in advance of the recovery. In early 1984, pollsters found most Americans optimistic about the direction of the nation, and over the summer and fall their optimism grew. Obviously this worked to the benefit of that most optimistic of presidents, Ronald Reagan. But evidently it worked to the benefit of incumbents of both parties running for offices of all kinds.

The result was a ratification of the status quo. The voters voted to continue the policies and spirit of Ronald Reagan — as modified and moderated by the sometimes different-minded Republicans in the Senate and the very different-minded Democrats in the House. This is quite an extraordinary result. Only once before in U.S. history have voters continued different parties in control of the two houses of Congress for three elections in a row. That was in the 1880s, when the balance between parties was

closer and more regionally aligned. The voters have shifted the political fulcrum back and forth several times in the last decade, giving power to the Democrats in 1976 and giving Republicans control of the legislative process in 1980. But increasingly the fulcrum points seem closer together. The voters seem to have reached a balance they want.

It is a balance that makes sense, at least in terms of the issues of the past. It was quite evident in the 1970s, well before the Republican victories of 1980, that the public wanted limits set to the expansion of government.

Yet it was also apparent, early in the first Reagan term, that the voters did not want significant cuts in programs such as Social Security that help the vast middle class. The Republican-controlled Congress shifted away from any such proposals.

Fiscal realities sometimes intrude, as do bipartisan moves such as the tax increase of 1982 and the Social Security reforms of 1983. But the legislative compromises move within narrow parameters. The evidence is that the balance between the public and private sectors — the major domestic subject of political debate in the United States for 50 years — is today pretty much where the public wants it and has voted to keep it.

So is the balance on foreign policy. Here, other elected officials have only a marginal effect on a determined president — or on determined executive-branch officials who have the confidence of the president. Yet they can set some limits, and do. The Congress, for example, has made it clear it will not give carte blanche to the MX missile or to cover U.S. activity in Central America.

Americans came to regard the Carter administration's foreign policy as being too soft. They prefer the more assertive, risky policies of Ronald Reagan, but with the assertiveness toned down and the risks limited.

Of course this balance in American politics will not last. The actors, and the issues, will change.

But the basic assumption that America is a nation at peace will, we must hope, be maintained. The historian William McNell has described how, through history, military mobilization has been accompanied by government control over the economy. Big war machines and big governments go together. In this view, arms races and wars tend to produce command economies, which are less efficient than market economies.

Certainly, in a democracy, citizens' tolerance of government interference increases in wartime. The mobilization policies of 1917-1918, as Mr. McNell points out, helped inspire the New Deal; and it was World War II, and not the New Deal, that resulted in a steeply progressive income tax with marginal rates up to 91 percent.

For a time in the 1940s it looked as if Americans might find most of their new housing built by the government, as in Britain; have most of their workers represented by unions, allied to the Democratic administration; have a system of government economic planning and allocation of resources. None of these things happened, but fierce battles were fought over them, and each had support.

Today, as Irving Howe has noted, the political debate has moved to the right of where it was 40 years ago. But no one thinks it even worth arguing that the government should build housing or allocate capital or even encourage labor unions.

That shift to the right has come during 40 years of peace. Uneasy, to be sure, and a peace punctuated by limited wars in Korea and Vietnam and minor skirmishes elsewhere. But Korea and Vietnam have had nothing like the effect on the general society of a major war such as World War II.

Now we have surely the last president whose attitudes and beliefs were shaped during those war-influenced years. Ronald Reagan was plucked from a successful movie career and drafted into doing make-work; his high postwar earnings were taxed at or near the 91-percent rate. Beginning as a New Deal liberal and supporter of the war effort, he became an opponent of big government and an advocate of tax cuts. He came to office in an America 35 years away from major war and ready for his message. His politics — or his politics as modified by Congress — are the natural politics of a nation at peace.

So, it can be argued, is his foreign policy. Mr. Reagan is a steady opponent of the draft: no government compulsion here, either. The United States has, in effect, a free-enterprise military, filled by young people motivated by a mixture of economic incentives (pay and job training) and by the spirit of national pride that even Walter Mondale admitted Mr. Reagan has helped to inspire. Mr. Reagan's foreign and defense policies have cost the nation money, primarily — money that the prosperous America of the middle 1980s seems confident it can afford.

The writer, a member of the editorial page staff of The Washington Post, is the co-author, with Grant Uffner, of "The Almanac of American Politics 1986," from which this is adapted.



Aug. 6: After Forty Years, the Stab of Fear Is Still Felt

By Paul Boyer

MADISON, Wisconsin — Where were you when you first heard about the atomic bomb? My guess is that most people over age 50 can answer that question instantly.

Aug. 6, 1945, was one of those days that stick in the brain. The most trivial details of such days can often be recalled decades later, simply because they are associated with the moment one first heard a piece of shocking or frightening news.

I must confess that the radio newscasts of that distant August afternoon have blurred a bit in my mind. But the newspaper memory remains starkly vivid. I can visualize just the day after the explosion of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki, which was the last of the atomic bombings.

Other people, older than I, were also deeply shocked by President Harry S. Truman's announcement. It was a moment that, even then, struck many as a radical turning point in history, and a surprising number felt impelled to put pen to paper and record their feelings and reactions.

In New York, Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review of Literature, spent the night of Aug. 6 composing an impassioned essay, "Modern Man Is Obsolete." The bomb made nationalism outmoded and dangerous, he argued; only a world government could save man.

At his cottage in Kennebunk, Maine, the Reverend John Haynes Holmes of New York City's Community Church was enjoying the ocean view when he heard the report.

"Everything else seemed suddenly to become insignificant," he wrote a few days later. "I seemed to grow cold, as though I had been transported to the waste spaces of the moon. The summer beauty seemed to vanish, and the waves of the sea to be pounding upon the shores of an empty world. For I knew that the final crisis in human history had come. What that atomic bomb had done to Japan, it could do to us."

In Pelham Manor, New York, Patricia E. Munk had just returned from the hospital, after giving birth to her second son, when the word arrived. "Since then," she wrote in a letter six days later, "I have hardly been able to smile. The future seems so utterly grim for our two little boys."

"Most of the time I have been in tears or near tears, and fleeing and torturing regrets that I have brought children into the world to face such a dreadful thing as this have shivered through me. It seems that it will be for them all their lives like living on a keg of dynamite which may go off at any moment."

The atomic bomb announcement elicited very little celebration. A few newspapers published glowing editorials and cartoons; a radio comedian joked about Japan's "atomic ache."

Another said the bomb "made Hiroshima look like Ebbets Field after a game between the Giants and the Dodgers." For most Americans, however, the news brought not joy but profound apprehension.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch warned on Aug. 7 that science may have "signed the mammalian world's death warrant, and doomed an Earth in ruins to the ants." The next day, the Milwaukee Journal published a map of Milwaukee overlaid with concentric circles showing the pattern of destruction in Hiroshima.

The more highly placed the observer, it seemed, the deeper the uneasiness. Washington, a reporter wrote, was "permeated by a sense of oppression."

"For all we know," intoned the radio announcer H.V. Kaltenborn in his broadcast on the evening of Aug. 6, "we have created a Frankenstein. We must assume that with the passage of only a little time, an improved form of the new weapon we used today can be turned against us."

This primal fear of extinction cut across all political and ideological lines, from the staunchly conservative Chicago Tribune, which wrote of an atomic war that would leave the Earth "a barren waste, in which the survivors of the race will hide in caves or live among ruins," to the liberal New Republic, which on Aug. 20 offered an almost identical vision of a conflict that would "obliterate all the

great cities of the belligerents, bring industry and technology to a grinding halt," and leave only "scattered remnants of humanity living on the periphery of civilization."

From our contemporary perspective, perhaps, such catastrophic imagery seems so familiar as to be almost trivial — if visions of universal destruction can ever become trite. But it is sobering to realize how quickly these dark visions surfaced. Within hours of President Truman's announcement, and years before the world's nuclear arsenals made such a holocaust likely or even possible, the prospect of global annihilation already filled the nation's consciousness.

In the earliest moments of the nuclear age, the fear that would come to haunt millions of people not yet born had already found urgent expression. In most cases, our memories of

even the highest moments of public drama are eventually filed away. They become a reassuring part of our general stock of recollections, to be brought out and nostalgically relived from time to time. But Aug. 6, 1945, is different. After 40 years, it still has not receded into that safe and static realm we call "the past."

H.V. Kaltenborn's Frankenstein still roams: The Post-Dispatch's kingdom of the ants still waits in the wings. The stab of fear we felt when we read that first headline or heard that first radio bulletin may have receded from the center of our awareness, but it remains with us still.

The writer is a professor of history at the University of Wisconsin and author of the forthcoming book "By the Bomb's Early Light: American Thought and Culture at the Dawn of the Atomic Age." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

In Hiroshima, a Shadow on the Stone

By Anthony Lewis

HIROSHIMA, Japan — We have known the facts and feelings since John Hersey's "Hiroshima." But the place has an impact beyond any visitor's expectation.

Three things strike me about Hiroshima. It is a city dedicated to memory; to remembering what man did to man. But it is about life, not death. It is a place of victims that breathes no spirit of vengeance.

Just below where the bomb exploded early on Aug. 6, 1945, is the Peace Park. The museum there is eloquent in its evocation of suffering. A diorama shows Hiroshima as it was, spread over a shallow bowl among mountains.

Unlike many Japanese cities, it had not been bombed. A 1946 report of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey said: "Many people felt they would be spared." There were so many Christians, many Japanese-Americans came from Hiroshima, the city was a famous peace spot.

A small red globe hanging over the museum model of the city marks the spot, 1,900 feet (580 meters) in the air, where the bomb exploded. That first nuclear weapon killed 85,000 people at once. Fifty thousand more died in the next three months.

The museum exhibits include unbearable photographs of some who lived, perhaps briefly, their skin burned off. There is a picture of one curious result: a man's fingernail that

for years afterward grew out black. There are the granite steps of a person who was dying there that day. Akira Takahashi, the former director of the museum, is himself a hibakusha — a "bomb-affected person." He was at school about a mile away when the bomb went off.

"The outer skin came off my back, my head, my arms," he said, "I dangled from my arms. Pieces of glass were driven into me, one into this finger." He held up a mangled forefinger. "It killed something in there. You have seen my black nail in the museum. When I looked around, I could see very far, because the whole city was gone. I made my way to the river. On the way I saw many people with far worse injuries. A woman with her eyes popped, a mother and baby with their skin all gone."

Mr. Takahashi was treated for a year and a half for his burns. Since 1971 he has been hospitalized seven times with liver problems; he goes to the hospital every day now to get an intravenous solution.

He spoke without visible emotion about all this. And so I asked whether he felt any anger.

"I would be telling you a lie," he replied, "if I said I was free

of hatred of the United States. It was the Japanese leaders who led us into the war, and second the scientists who recommended the manufacture of atomic bombs, and third President Truman and others who decided to drop the bomb. These are the people against whom our hatred should be directed."

"But I think it would be unfortunate for anyone to be constantly haunted by hatred," he added. "That will not bring peace."

Mr. Takahashi's words help to explain what one senses in Hiroshima. Unlike most people who have been the victims of horror, those in Hiroshima do not spend their time assigning blame. That is not because they are saintly. They simply see no point in it. The point is to keep the worst from happening again.

That is the message of the Peace Park. There are pools of water, recalling the victims who died saying "give me water." There is a grassy mound containing the ashes of 30,000 victims. But cicadas hum in the trees. Schoolgirls wander about. Lovers lie on the grass. It is a celebration of life amid death.

In Hiroshima all the arguments of faction and ideology seem remote. It is not necessary to raise one's voice. Life is enough: life and memory. But do we remember?

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tribalism and Revenge

Regarding the opinion column "Terrorism: The Tribal Disregard for Human Life" (July 2):

Clinton Bailey's analysis of the motives behind Shiite terrorism is both contradictory and erroneous. It is contradictory because he depicts the Shiites as both "barbarian" and calculating; yet tribes exist ultimately to protect life, not to throw it away. And any textbook of Arab history will tell you that tribal feuds among desert nomads were frequently ended by the payment of blood money, or simply by exhaustion.

The murder of the U.S. Navy diver, I would suggest, was mainly a reprisal for the American military in the 1960s in Lebanon. A member of the Amal militia is said to have screamed "My whole family killed by New Jer-

sey" at the hostages, referring to the shelling by the U.S. battleship. To ascribe the hijacking and murder to "the tribal disregard for human life" is a provocative oversimplification.

The present turmoil within the Islamic community has resulted in a power struggle between reactionaries and reformers about how to reconcile the desire for greater freedom of thought and action with traditional Islamic values. Non-Muslims, in their own interest, would be well-advised to keep out of this particularly virulent internecine dispute.

P.L. LOMAS, Stockholm.

Reagan: Able or Not?

James G. Lowenstein, in "It's Time to Refurbish Some Trans-Atlantic Attitudes" (July 26), writes good

sense, but there is one glaring omission: The major obstacle to U.S.-European relations is that American presidents are almost invariably elected because of their "good guy" image, not their capabilities.

Until the United States elects a president who possesses a modicum of original thinking, which Mr. Reagan does not, Europeans will continue to see it as a leaderless society. The American people deserve better. Smiling and hand-waving do not a president make. Leave that to the Queen of England.

R.H. LLOYD, Hong Kong.

Reagan's Able or Not?

Regarding the opinion "Reasons for Reagan's Threat" (July 6): Robert Chesney refers to President Reagan as "a flawed old man of

limited brain power and curiosity with a stunted sensibility." This is arrogant rhetoric of the sort that comes from poorly informed individuals on the British liberal left to whom classlessness is abhorrent. Support your monarchy and its trappings, Mr. Chesney, and don't concern yourself with our able man in the White House.

VERONICA STOCKARD, Canoga Park, California.

Nicht Trinken

Regarding "Strict Law on Wines Promised in Austria" (July 30): Remember the good old days when the only thing tourists were warned not to drink was the water?

DON MCCARTHY, Böblingen, West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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ARTS / LEISURE

Dining on the Rails In 'God's Country'

By Judy Klemesrud
New York Times Service

LYLE, Minnesota — The loudspeaker crackled, and the voice of the conductor, Scott Ahlheim, came on the air. "As we passed through Lyle, Minnesota," he said, "we entered a place some of us fondly know as God's Country."

He was referring to the state of Iowa. His comment drew about an equal number of cheers and boos. The cheers were from Iowans, the boos from Minnesotans.

But the 95 people on board the Star Clipper were not on the train to engage in the rivalry that flourishes along the border of these two states. They were there to have dinner.

The Star Clipper is a restaurant on steel wheels. Passengers pay \$35 each for a four-course meal that is served while the train travels 15 miles an hour — a speed the owners call "slow down and smell the roses" — through picturesque northern Iowa and southern Minnesota.

The train hums about 26 miles (42 kilometers) in one direction, then returns. During the three-and-a-half-hour journey, diners are likely to spot homes in the fields, farmers on tractors, white-tailed deer in the woods, and corn as high as an elephant's eye.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you with cameras," Ahlheim announced, "we'll be crossing the Cedar River in a quarter of a mile, and it does make for an interesting picture."

"Oh, Harry," said one of the women, "be sure to get a picture of that!"

The three-car train, with a diesel engine at either end, began operating May 5. It departs from any one of five towns on a rotating schedule. On this particular evening, the train had left from Glenville, Minnesota. It also leaves from Lyle, as well as from three Iowa towns, Waverly, Cedar Falls and Osage, its base in Iowa.

The Star Clipper is operated by Walter Vining and his son, Randy. Osage farmers who also run a supper club there called Big Don's, and Jack Haley, an entrepreneur from Washington.

Haley owns the Cedar Valley Railroad, a 110-mile stretch that follows the Cedar River most of the way from Glenville to Cedar Falls. He bought it from the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, and had been using it mainly to haul grain.

"As far as we know, no one else in the United States is doing what we're doing," said Randy Vining, 35, who acts as the train's host on most nights and oversees the staff of 18. "I've heard there is a dinner train in Arkansas operating on only five miles of track, but they don't cook on the train."

The cooking on the Star Clipper is done in the middle passenger car, which has been converted into a kitchen. There, Dorothy Crooks and Diane Miller prepare soup, salads, main course and dessert. The passengers get a choice of prime rib, Cornish hen or a seafood dish. The dessert is generally mint ice cream inside a chocolate crust, topped with whipped cream.

The passengers — 144 is the limit — sit at tables for four or six in the dining car, the Velvet Rose or the Snowbird. Randy Vining said the cars were once part of the Phoebe Snow, a celebrated passenger train that ran between Buffalo, New York, and Hoboken, New Jersey, in the 1940s and 1950s.

On this particular evening, many of the passengers, from Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, Colorado and New York, were celebrating birthdays or anniversaries. "We're train buffs," said George Mahler of Waseca, Minnesota. He and his wife, Wilmette, were celebrating their 45th wedding anniversary. "My wife's father was an old railroad man, a conductor on the Chicago North-western."

"This is just something interesting and different to do in the evening," LaVae Lillebo of Thompson, Iowa, said over her cauliflower and cheese soup. "I haven't ridden on a train for 25 years, and everyone is so friendly." As the train passed through the hamlet of London, Minnesota, she added: "It isn't every day you can take the train to London."

Donald and Mary Ann Bartz of Forest City, Iowa, were dining with their two adult children, Carolyn and Donald. "This is sort of a family reunion as well as a vacation," Bartz said.

As it grew dark, the overhead lighting in the dining cars was replaced by candlelight. Outside, the countryside was illuminated by floodlights fitted under the dining cars. With this lighting system, the three partners hope to operate the Star Clipper year-round.

"We've already taken reservations for Christmas parties," Randy Vining said, adding that the dinner train had about 7,500 advance reservations and was making a profit.

"There's a lot of nostalgia with a railroad," he said. "People get to take a ride on a train, and we throw in an elegant, four-course meal. It's very first class, not like a TV dinner."



Randy Vining (left), one of partners in the dinner train, and diners viewing the landscape gliding by.

Penguin Books Still Affordable at 50

By Michael West
The Associated Press

LONDON — Fifty years ago, Penguin books launched a paperback revolution under the slogan "intelligent books for intelligent people and at a price they can afford."

Into a hardback world, where a book did well in Britain if it sold 1,500 copies, was born the first Penguin — an English translation of "Animal Farm" by George Orwell, with 6.8 million copies sold since 1951.

Celebrations include a five-week exhibition at Royal Festival Hall in London starting Sept. 21 and an auction of early Penguin editions, some of which are valued at up to £50 (about \$70).

Penguin Inc. acquired Viking Press in New York in 1975, and in the United States the company is officially known as Viking Penguin Inc. Mayer became chief executive of the Penguin Group in 1978.

Last year, the group reported, Penguin sold 50 million books worldwide. It publishes 1,200 new titles every year, including fiction, poetry, nonfiction, illustrated books, and reference works, about one-third of which are specially commissioned.

In a BBC interview, Professor Richard Hoggart of the University of London, author of "The Uses of Literacy," paid tribute to Penguin for helping keep the flame of culture alive in World War II.

"Great numbers of service people were reading Penguins," he recalled. "They were usually sent over by your wife or girlfriend. . . . Penguins throughout the war again fed an intellectual and artistic hunger in a way no other publisher did."

As it happens, Orwell's "Animal Farm" is Penguin's best seller, with 6.8 million copies sold since 1951. Orwell died in 1950.

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Sicily's Taormina Festival Features Films, Dance, Music, Open-Air Plays

By Thomas Quinn Curris
International Herald Tribune

TAORMINA, Italy — Taormina has been theatrically inclined since the Hellenistic age, when a Greek amphitheater was built for open-air productions, circa 300 B.C.

Enlarged in Roman times, this relic of antiquity stands on a hill overlooking the sea, and its stone tiers can accommodate audiences of 2,000 or more. In the distance, dominating the landscape, is Etna, puffing clouds of changing hue, now smoky gray, now watery blue, and at twilight rose-tinted.

Taormina's festival this year, under the auspices of two municipalities, those of Messina and of Taormina, is a mixed affair. Guglielmo Boraghi, its administrator, and Mario Natale, his aide, have drawn on the arts of the screen, the stage, dance and music.

Its initial week, known as "Viva il cinema," included an international film competition, a set of non-competing U.S. movies and the visits of a number of American stars: Eva Marie Saint, Tony Curtis and Lee Grant, the last a member of the jury, who brought with her a movie she had written and directed, bearing the title "What Sex Am I?"

Williams, the swimming beauty of 1950s MGM musicals, was awarded a medal for her cinematic contribution, and one of her Technicolor extravaganzas, "Dangerous When Wet," was projected. Now matronly but as handsome and cheerful as ever, she spent her time in Taormina training a team of Sicilian girls in synchronized swimming. The team is to be entered for the 1985 Olympics, on which she will report for television.

"Funeral" by Jazo Itami was voted the best of the competing films. It is an absorbing revelation of the Japanese rites that accompany a senior citizen of lofty position from his final gasp to his grave, the grimness of his subject is lightened by occasional wry humor. This narrative, sardonic study of death ceremonies is distinguished by its direction, acting and originality.

The second prize was awarded to "David, Thomas and the Others" by the Hungarian director Laszlo Szabo; it is a coarse, rustic comedy about a Magyar peasant community and a drunken schoolmaster reluctant to forget his wife's infidelity. The theme is that of Papp's "Baker's Wife," but the recipe for providing laughter is not. Even among the semi-civilized there is nothing funny about seeing an animal tortured or children being mistreated by a sordid pedagogue. Two French actors, Jean-Louis Trintignant and Jean Rochefort, dubbed into Hungarian, take part.

Third prize went to Benno Trautmann's West German film "Death Jumper." There were acting awards for Maggie Smith and Liz Smith for their performances in the British "Private Function" and for Bruno Ganz, René Stoenjendy and Gerard Thoenen for their acting in the Dutch film by Dimitri Frankel, "Ice-Cream Parlor," an attention-holding tale about the fate of a Jewish restaurant proprietor when the Nazis occupy Amsterdam.

The effect of two American films on Sicilian womanhood — George Butler's "Pumping Iron II: The Women" and James Bridges' "Perfect" — remains to be seen. Both films concern the feminine body-building craze in the United States. Sicilian audiences watched them in stunted silence, though loud laughter broke out when John Travolta as a snooping journalist in "Per-

fect" joined the women in their frantic work-out exercises and leered at his stone-faced instructor, Jamie Lee Curtis.

The woodens of the cinema having been duly celebrated, the festival turned to the theater with a series of Shakespearean productions, some highly unorthodox.

Flavio Bucci has arranged and directed an odd combination of two unrelated plays, "Richard II" and "Richard III," playing under the overall title "My Kingdom for a Horse." Paola Borboni has adapted "King Lear" and is playing the tragic monarch in a cast reduced to herself and three actresses as Goneril, Regan and Cordelia.

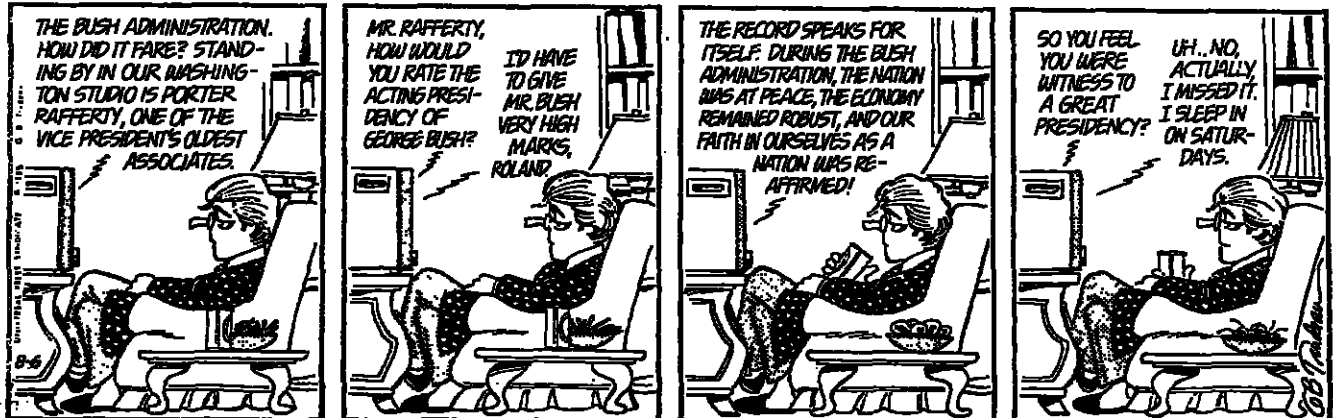
The Cheek by Jowl company from England is giving the premiere of its "Midsummer Night's Dream" production (in English) in the Villa Comunale, its trade name being unsuited to the vast expanse of the Teatro Antico, as the Greek-Roman amphitheater is called.

On the other hand, Giancarlo Sbragia's presentation of "Othello" in Italian and Marco Sciaccaluga's production of "Twelfth Night" in Italian is braving the open performing space.

In late August the New York City Ballet, the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, a company of Cambridge professors in a pantomime called "Cenerentola," the Murray Louis dance company in a version of the Brecht-Weill "Threepenny Opera" and the Gulbenkian ballet of Lisbon will arrive for guest engagements, as will the pianists André Watts and Michele Campanella.

At the conclusion of the theater program, two leading figures of the Italian theater, Vittorio Gassman and Franco Zeffirelli, are to receive homage for their achievements. Zeffirelli is to stage a yet-to-be-decided production at the Teatro Antico next season.

DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boeing	287.50	287.00	287.00	+0.50
IBM	165.00	164.50	164.50	+0.50
AT&T	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50
General Electric	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50
Merck	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50
Pfizer	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50
Roche	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50
Schering	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50
Schwarz	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	1248.57	1247.00	1247.00	+0.50
Transport	1248.57	1247.00	1247.00	+0.50
Composite	1248.57	1247.00	1247.00	+0.50

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Industrial	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Transport	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

NYSE Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Industrial	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Transport	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wells Fargo	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Bank of America	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
JP Morgan Chase	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Transport	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Composite	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

NYSE Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

NASDAQ Index				
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Industrial	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
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Wells Fargo	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Bank of America	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
JP Morgan Chase	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Declined	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04
Unchanged	117.61	117.57	117.57	+0.04

12 Month High Low Stock				
Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Hrs High	52 Hrs Low
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1

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South African civil strife and uncertainty in the banking system all argued for profit-taking.				
The "disastrous" performance of the utility index in recent weeks is another cause for concern, Mr. Furniss said. "The market lacks leadership and is suffering from a dearth of ideas," he said.				
Restrictive Cos. was near the top of the active list and higher after its chief executive was ousted.				
Manville Corp. was sharply lower after a federal bankruptcy judge adjourned until Aug. 13 a hearing on Manville's proposed \$2.5-billion plan to settle asbestos-related claims.				
MGM-UA Entertainment was up sharply on news Turner Broadcasting was involved in talks to acquire it, and TWA was ahead after financier Carl C. Icahn offered \$24 a share to acquire it.				
Some airline issues were off slightly. Eastern Airlines, which added 24 in active trading last week, was lower, as was Pan American World Airways, American Airlines and UAL Inc.				
AT&T, General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor and U.S. Steel were lower. General Motors and Ford were off modestly. Late July U.S. car sales fell 10.5 percent in late July from the previous year.				

12 Month High Low Stock				
Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Hrs High	52 Hrs Low
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1
10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1	10/1

12 Month High Low Stock				
Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Hrs High	52 Hrs Low

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
174	174	AD1							
174	174	AD2							
174	174	AD3							
174	174	AD4							
174	174	AD5							
174	174	AD6							
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
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THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straight New Issues Pick Up

LONDON — Eurobond prices generally ended slightly lower Monday after a quiet day's trading, dealers said. Operators in the dollar-straight and floating-rate-note sectors showed few signs of emerging from the sidelines, at least before Tuesday's start of the U.S. Treasury's quarterly refunding auctions.

However, the dollar-straight sector saw a flurry of new-issue activity, with three-tranche bond totaling \$343.70 million launched for CMT International, a subsidiary of Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Co., while a \$100-million bond was issued for IBM Japan Ltd.

Seasoned dollar-straight issues mainly finished with falls of 1/4 to 1/2 point on the back of lower U.S. credit markets, dealers said. But selling was minimal ahead of Tuesday's auction of three-year U.S. government notes. Dealers agreed the results of the Treasury auction would probably be the key to market sentiment this week.

However, they were reluctant to predict the outcome of the auc-

tions. "It's anyone's guess as to how they'll go," a trader at a U.S. bank said.

The three-tranche issue for CMT International consisted of a \$79.85-million bond paying 10 1/2 percent over five years and priced at par, and a \$147.95-million bond paying 11 percent over 10 years and priced at 99 1/2 percent. They each finished within their total fees at less than 1 1/4 percent.

The final tranche was a 15-year zero-coupon bond with a total redemption value of \$115.90 million, which was priced at 18.80 percent. It added at least 70 less 55 basis points against the 90-basis-point total fees. All the issues are backed by commercial mortgages.

IBM Japan Ltd. issued a \$100-million bond paying 10 1/4 percent over seven years and priced at 100 1/2 percent. Dealers noted that because the issue was launched in the name of IBM's Japanese subsidiary, it may be bought directly by Japanese investors. It was quoted on the market at less than 1 1/4 percent, compared with the total fees of 1 1/4 percent.

Australia issued a \$100-million bulldog bond, which will be priced Wednesday to yield 45 basis points over the British Treasury 13 1/2-percent government bond due 2004-08. Also launched was a 50-million Australian-dollar bond for Barclays Australia Finance Ltd. It pays 12 1/2 percent over five years and was priced at 100 1/4 percent.

Toward the close, a 20-billion-yen dual-currency bond was issued for Credit National, priced at 101 1/4 percent and paying a coupon of 8 percent in yen.

Total repayment value is \$96.15 million, giving an effective exchange rate of 208 yen to the dollar. The current exchange rate is about 236 yen to the dollar.

Back in the secondary market, floating-rate-note issues mainly finished little changed, though perpetual notes were lower on profit-taking after Friday's sharp gains, dealers said.

Japanese convertible bonds were slightly lower after a quiet session while sterling straight also dipped, if they changed at all.

Strike Threat Seen Having Little Impact on Gold Prices

FRANKFURT — Gold prices are unlikely to be affected in the short term by the threat of a miners' strike in South Africa, Degussa AG, the West German precious-metals processor, said Monday.

Marianne Bender, a technical market analyst with Degussa, said the dollar is still the deciding factor for gold prices and the Aug. 25 strike threat is still too tentative to have any impact on prices yet.

"We have had other strike threats recently, and they were averted through negotiations," she said. "We realize the situation is rather different now, but it is too early to predict anything down there."

In its latest monthly precious metals report, dated last Friday, Degussa said the South African state of emergency had so far had little effect on prices. In London, gold bullion was fixed Monday afternoon at \$323.75 an ounce, up \$3 from Friday's close. In quiet post-fix trading, gold was quoted at \$323.15.

But dealers said Monday that news of the possible miners' strike prompted further heavy selling pressure on South African mining shares and Deutsche-mark-denominated Eurobonds ended trading around 50 pfennigs (about 5 1/2 cents) down on pre-weekend quotes. A 7 1/2-percent sovereign South African bond due in 1992 fell to around 94 1/2 from 95.

Mining stocks showed losses across the board. General Mining Union Corp. fell 3 DM on the Frankfurt Bourse on Monday, to 32 DM, but trading was thin.

"There is strong selling pressure, but there are still some speculators who want to buy at the current low levels," one share dealer for a major West German bank said.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar, Pound End Little Changed

LONDON — The dollar ended little changed Monday from Friday's close as slow interbank buying faded in the afternoon session and the market remained divided on the currency's near-term trend.

In London, the currency ended at 2.8340 against the Deutsche mark, up from 2.8220 late Friday. In Frankfurt, the dollar eased to 2.8198 DM at the afternoon fix from 2.8310 on Friday.

Meanwhile, the British pound drifted still lower on fears of further interest-rate cuts. Dealers said some profit-taking against continental currencies was seen after the sharp fall late last week, but the currency still ended mixed.

It slipped to \$1.3685 late Monday from Friday's close of \$1.3700 and to 3.8648 DM from 3.8718.

"The market is worried that sterling's favorable interest-rate differential might be eroded further," said one U.S. bank dealer based in London. "They are wondering whether the Exchequer has abandoned its cautious stance on rate cuts."

The dealer said the market was

concerned that Britain's interest-rate advantage, which has attracted foreign capital, is shifting to the United States. He said the market believed U.K. rates will come down further, but that U.S. rates could start to rise again as worries about funding the budget deficit came to the fore again.

Dealers said most business Monday was interbank.

One dealer said corporate cus-

tomers wanted to sell the dollar but were waiting for the currency to go through a full technical correction.

Other late dollar rates in Europe on Monday compared with Friday, included: 2.3205 Swiss francs, up from 2.3175; 8.5985 French francs, down from 8.6330; 1,891.00 Italian lire, down from 1,896.50, and 56.95 Belgian francs, down from 57.14.

In Tokyo, the dollar ended at 237.45 yen, down from 237.70.

Paris Bank Buys Renault Offices

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais, the French state-owned bank, has agreed to buy Renault's office building on the Champs Elysees in Paris for slightly less than 400 million francs (\$46.5 million), a Renault spokesman said Monday.

Renault, which had a consolidated net loss of 12.55 billion francs in 1984, has sold a number of assets and subsidiaries in recent months in a bid to raise funds and restructure its operations around car and truck manufacturing operations.

Last week, the French automaker confirmed it had sold its Microm-Gitane bicycle subsidiary to a small bicycle maker in Western France.

For Procter & Gamble, the Golden Days Are Over

(Continued from Page 9)

The result, again, was a market-share slump.

Trying to get even with its upstart competitors, P&G has unleashed a raft of new and improved products in the past couple of years, with mixed results that seemed to indicate that P&G's marketing prowess, once seemingly invincible, had eroded.

"They've been rolling a lot of products out," Mr. Freedman said. "They've had less than super success."

Such new offerings as Duncan Hines cookies and Citrus Hill orange juice have been slow to gain market acceptance, in part because they are running up against particularly stiff competition — the cookies, for instance, must compete against Keebler, Nabisco Brands, and Grandma's, a PepsiCo subsidiary.

Such tough competition has become common for P&G. In part, it is caused by most consumer-products companies, coming off of flush years in the early 1980s, pouring money into developing and introducing new products — many of which were targeted right at Procter & Gamble.

"It's no accident that so many new products came against them at one time," Mr. Salzman said. "The guys who cranked up new product cycles," he added, "cranked up better ones."

In addition, P&G became something of a victim of its own considerable success. As the company has grown, it has struggled harder and

harder to find big winners to sustain that growth.

It generally takes a series of major technological breakthroughs to keep up such massive growth, and P&G hasn't had many of those since the successes of fluoride toothpaste and the original concept of Pampers a couple of decades ago. Some of the company's breakthroughs in the interim have been less than rewarding, such as Pringle's potato chips and Rely tampons, which fell victim to the toxic-shock scare in 1981.

The expenses of developing and advertising a whole flock of new products have also cut into P&G's earnings, with analysts estimating the company's overall new-product expenditures at \$500 million over

the past few years, including \$150 million in the fiscal year just ended.

Procter & Gamble's best hope for the future currently is a material called sucrose polyester, a revolutionary synthetic fat that can reduce cholesterol levels in food. But sucrose polyester is still years away from the marketplace.

Lacking technological hits, and in search of products with maximum potential, P&G has had to enter some fairly large and hotly contested markets, such as cookies and orange juice.

"It's very difficult to grow a company that's \$14 billion in sales," Mr. Zerkhulen said. "For that reason, to have anything meaningful you have to go into big markets, and in big markets, there's big competition."

Duncan Hines cookies have only captured about 5 percent of the huge but crowded cookie market, and in orange juice, P&G "spent \$150 million in the past 18 months for a whopping 8 percent of the market," Mr. Salzman says.

"That's a big expenditure that wasn't originally anticipated in the earnings estimates," he adds.

Since most of P&G's product-introduction costs are now behind it, analysts expect the company to show a bit of a rebound in its new fiscal year.

"The overall trend in their market shares seems to be firming, and in some cases is beginning to come back up," Mr. Salzman says.

At the same time, P&G's competitors are slowing down a bit. "Those factors should allow Procter's earnings to recover," Mr. Salzman says. "The question is not so much are they going to recover, but how much are they going to recover."

Still, the company that once towered over the consumer-products industry has been humbled a bit, and it may never regain all of its former dominance in the more competitive environment of today. "The Procter & Gamble that people had an image of just doesn't exist today," Mr. Salzman says.

And Mr. Freedman says, "The ability for them to be consistently dominant is in the past."

China Promises Light Touch in Economy Reform

BEIJING — China will deal with the growing problems resulting from economic reforms by fine tuning the system and not through heavy-handed administrative measures, Chinese economists said Monday.

Bad news relating to the economy has become prominent, with a soaring trade deficit, falling foreign-exchange reserves and a corruption scandal involving high officials among news reported.

[In a report carried by Agence France-Presse, the deputy mayor of Shenyang in northeastern China said Saturday that three collectives in his city were effectively bankrupt and would be declared so within one year if they did not improve their finances. Such an action would be without precedent in Communist China.]

"In 1979, China embarked on its second revolution, to reform its economy," said Wu Shengqi, a senior economist with the People's Bank of China, said in an interview. "Not everything can be perfect. Up to now, no really big problem has emerged."

Meanwhile, the official magazine Fortnightly Talks said Monday that economic reforms tested in three cities will be extended to another 55 urban centers.

Vehicle Registrations Up 5.4% in Japan in July

TOKYO — Japanese vehicle registrations rose 5.4 percent in July, to 407,397, from 386,808 a year earlier, and were up 27.9 percent from 318,717 in June, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said Monday.

The total comprised 308,676 cars, up from 289,852 a year earlier, 96,621 trucks, up from 95,029, and 2,100 buses, up from 1,907, the group said. Registrations of imported vehicles rose to 4,724 in July from 4,007 a year earlier and from 4,306 in June, it said.

France Reports Fall in Output

PARIS — France's industrial production fell a seasonally adjusted 0.7 percent in the first quarter of this year from the last three months of 1984, and was down 1.5 percent from the year-earlier quarter, the National Statistics Institute reported Monday.

The result confirmed previous monthly indicators that showed industrial output declining in the first three months of the year as a result of unseasonably cold weather.

The cold weather also was linked to France's stagnant gross domestic product, which showed no

France Reports Fall in Output

growth in the first quarter from the previous three months. GDP measures the total value of goods and services but excludes income from foreign investments.

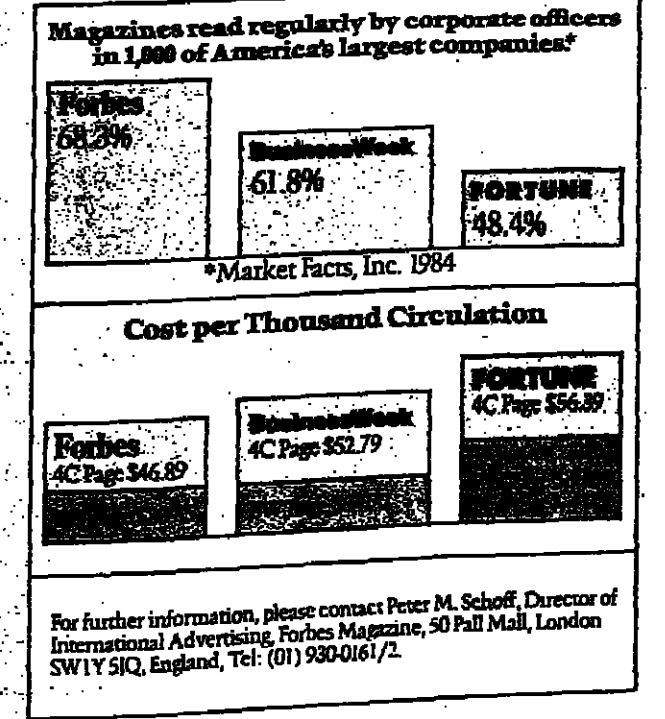
Since the end of the first quarter, France's monthly industrial production survey found a 2.2-percent decline in April and a 1.5-percent increase in May.

Surveys by the Bank of France and the statistics institute have anticipated a moderate rebound in the second half of 1985, when scheduled personal tax cuts are expected to boost consumer spending.

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Business Week, Forbes was judged to be overall favorite by 44%, versus 29% for Business Week and 19% for Fortune.

When regular readers were asked which of the three reflects best the excitement of business, Forbes had twice the scores of the other two. And when asked which of the three stands for "free enterprise," 71% named Forbes, compared with 13% for Fortune and 7% for Business Week.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Isuzu Unit Is to Build U.S. Plant

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Isuzu Truck of America Inc., a subsidiary of Japan's major truck maker, Isuzu Motors Ltd., will build its first U.S. plant in Russellville, Kentucky, the parent company announced Monday.

The plant is to assemble the chassis for medium-size buses, with production to start next spring. The subsidiary, owned 80 percent by Isuzu Motors and 20 percent by the trucking concern, C. Hoh & Co., has headquarters in California. Since its establishment last year, it has been importing small Isuzu Elf trucks and medium-size buses.

Chassis production will be an annual 300 initially, but output will increase to between 600 and 700 in three years, Isuzu said. The chassis will be supplied to U.S. dealers for use in assembling buses and camping vehicles.

Kentucky "is close to our 80 dealers" and the South "is actively promoting corporate investment," Isuzu said, explaining its choice of location for the plant.

Nissan Motor Co. produces 200,000 cars and trucks a year at its plant in Smyrna, Tennessee, and Japanese press reports have listed Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina as possible sites for the first U.S. plant of Toyota Motors, Japan's biggest automaker.

Isuzu Motors is owned 34.2 percent by General Motors Corp. and supplies GM with medium-size trucks, namely the GMC Forward and Chevrolet Tiltmaster.

Caledonia Mine to Reopen
Noumea, New Caledonia — Work will resume Tuesday at New Caledonia's main nickel mine in Thio after being shut for a week because of demonstrations and obstructions by pro-independence militants, management said Monday. Officials said the militants had removed barricades blocking the mine.

Sumitomo Plans New Trust Bank In New York

TOKYO — Sumitomo Bank Ltd. of Japan said Monday that it plans to open a trust bank in New York to manage private U.S. pension funds.

Finance Ministry sources said overseas trust branches of Japanese city and long-term banks are being allowed to increase their activities following Tokyo's recent decision to allow nine foreign banks to start trust businesses in Japan.

The Sumitomo branch's capital will be about \$1 million. Banking sources said Sumitomo may be the first commercial bank to show interest in an all-business overseas trust subsidiary.

Full trust business abroad by Japanese banks at present is limited to seven trust banks and Daiwa Bank Ltd., and to some overseas subsidiaries of banks taken over by Japanese city and long-term banks before trust and commercial banks were separated in early 1950s.

The trust bank arms of commercial and long-term banks have been restricted to assisting non-Japanese clients, since they are not allowed to do trust business in Japan.

Apple Plans to Suspend Sales in South Africa

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Apple Computer Inc. is suspending sales to South Africa because of the country's apartheid policy and political pressure on it in the United States, the company's South African distributor has said.

Apple's European regional office last week informed the distributor, Base 2 Ltd., that as of Oct. 31 it will no longer sell its range of personal computers or peripheral equipment in South Africa but that it will continue to supply spare parts, John Floisand, managing director of Base 2, said Sunday.

The U.S. computer concern has no direct investment in South Africa, Mr. Floisand said, and his company has handled all its business for the past six years.

Although a dozen American companies — Chase Manhattan Bank, Pan American World Airways and Blue Bell Inc. among them — have recently pulled out of South Africa or reduced their presence here, Apple is the first to say it is doing so for political rather than economic reasons.

"Apple was quite plain that its reasons were political," Mr. Floisand said. "Apple felt that, in view of the current feeling in the United States and recent events here, it did not want to be in South Africa, and so they are pulling out."

Sales of Apple computers, like those of other personal computers, have declined in the past year due to South Africa's steep recession, but Mr. Floisand said that Apple had an increasing share of that highly competitive market.

Foreigners Treble Japan Investment

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Direct investment in Japan by foreign companies surged to 25.6 billion yen (\$108 million) in June from 8.5 billion yen a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said Chrysler Corp. increased its stake in Mitsubishi Motors Corp. to 20 percent from 15 percent while companies in the United States and elsewhere stepped up investment especially in the field of biotechnology.

In the first six months of 1985, direct investments in Japan totaled 92.5 billion yen, or \$399 million, 1,780 separate cases, which was nearly double the year-earlier levels, the ministry said.

Plan to Sell Lufthansa Stock Slowed

Reuters

BONN — A political dispute has delayed the West German government's plan to sell some of its holding in Lufthansa, the profitable national airline, amid fears that foreign rather than German investors will snap up the shares.

The government had hoped to sell a quarter of Lufthansa by the end of 1985 as part of its policy to cut the state's role in the economy and widen stock ownership in companies.

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl's administration failed to take account of determined opposition from both the country's most prominent arch-conservative, Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian conservative leader, and Lufthansa's board chairman, Heinz Ruhnau, who was appointed chairman by the previous Social Democratic government.

"This remarkable alliance between conservative and socialist by their companies as well. At Lufthansa, for example, potential managers begin with a month-long orientation program, part finishing school and part boot camp."

The experience is also designed to narrow the psychological gap between managers and workers. Japanese college graduates are generally steeped in clerical skills by their companies as well.

At Tohshiba Corp., for example, potential managers begin with a month-long orientation program, part finishing school and part boot camp.

"We are training them to absorb basic knowledge and desired attitudes — to form loyalty to Tohshiba, to be profit-minded, and to cooperate with other people," Mr. Sato said.

To forge that cooperation, Tohshiba, like Hitachi and many other companies, sends its students on retreats where they are forced to interact. Tohshiba's retreat involves a three-day visit to an island off Japan. Employees rise at 6 A.M. to participate in problem-solving exercises — acting out business situa-

Peru Cuts Interest Rates on Deposits

Reuters

LIMA — The new government of Peru, facing the worst economic crisis in the country's history, more than halved interest rates on deposits Friday in a move to bring down inflation.

The new ceiling on time deposits, capitalized monthly, is now 58 percent, down from 125.6 percent previously, banking authorities said.

In a separate announcement, the central bank said the interest-rate ceilings on bank loans for up to 360 days is now 110 percent. On loans for more than 360 days the new rate is 120 percent.

Luís Alva Castro, the prime minister and economy minister, said interest rates were being lowered to

tackle inflation, now running at 183 percent a year.

Another challenge to the week-old government of President Alan García Pérez developed Monday when Peruvian bank workers and bus drivers went on strike.

Banks were closed after more than 25,000 bank workers walked off their jobs for 24 hours to press for a 200-percent pay rise. This would take their monthly pay to about \$265.

Private bus owners said they had suspended services in Lima for 48 hours to protest about a new fare tax.

U.S. Suspension Condemned

Two former presidents of Venezuela said Monday that the U.S. suspension of economic and mili-

tary aid to Peru because its failure to repay its foreign debt was a "drastic" and unwarranted move, United Press International reported from Caracas.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez said: "Alan García is a democratic president who is not proposing any extreme measures and who recognizes it is absolutely necessary to pay back the debt." Another former Venezuelan president, Rafael Caldera, termed the U.S. move a "drastic" action.

The U.S. announcement that it would cut off aid to Peru came after Mr. García said his nation would not be able to make payments on principal of its \$13.5-billion foreign debt.

Japan Puts Own Stamp on Training

(Continued from Page 9)

years in a factory, part of the time on the assembly line, part of the time learning skills like accounting, computer-aided design, or reliability engineering.

This immersion in the world of the blue-collar employee and the resulting manufacturing experience is intended to create managers who have a detailed grasp of how their company's products are made, and who have a clearer picture of how management decisions affect the factory.

The experience is also designed to narrow the psychological gap between managers and workers. Japanese college graduates are generally steeped in clerical skills by their companies as well.

At Tohshiba Corp., for example, potential managers begin with a month-long orientation program, part finishing school and part boot camp.

"We are training them to absorb basic knowledge and desired attitudes — to form loyalty to Tohshiba, to be profit-minded, and to cooperate with other people," Mr. Sato said.

To forge that cooperation, Tohshiba, like Hitachi and many other companies, sends its students on retreats where they are forced to interact. Tohshiba's retreat involves a three-day visit to an island off Japan. Employees rise at 6 A.M. to participate in problem-solving exercises — acting out business situa-

tions, racing around obstacle courses, and dividing up chores.

Mr. Sato said the new employees leave the island as a close-knit group similar to a college class. Before an employee becomes a manager, he is sent back to company schools for the management training an American might get in business school.

Some Japanese educators say that the differences between U.S. and Japanese business education have been exaggerated. Others believe that the differences lie not in education, but in the capital structure and stockholding patterns in Japan. These allow Japanese managers a freedom to forgo immediate profits, a leeway denied to American managers under pressure to produce good quarterly results.

But holders of both views concede that many Japanese training concepts originated in the United States. During the U.S. occupation after World War II, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry sent 14 government and business officials to a supervisor training course run by the U.S. military on a Japanese air base. Since then, MITI and later the Japan Industrial Training and Vocational Training Association sponsored a management-training program patterned after the military course.

These courses taught U.S. management practices, and they served as models when companies were

just beginning to build their own schools, said Ichiro Mino, the director of the education division of Japan's employers' organization.

But in the mid-60s, Mr. Mino said, large companies began to modify the program to suit Japanese practices.

Hitachi's Mr. Shigenaga described one case he often uses to outline company concepts. In 1970, Hitachi took over a company hovering on the edge of bankruptcy. The company, a leader in optical equipment, had expanded into office equipment, but the competition was too fierce.

Hitachi students confronted with this problem usually suggest setting higher sales targets, cutting jobs, and sending in high-level Hitachi executives to run the subsidiary. Mr. Shigenaga said.

While that approach may work in the United States, it is wrong for Japan. As Mr. Shigenaga said first to reduce the number of employees through voluntary retirements, sweetening retirement pay and finding employees jobs in Hitachi group companies. Hitachi then re-scheduled the subsidiary's debt at one bank, cut back on equipment investment, reduced sales targets, and dropped the office-equipment division. Finally, employees' pay was cut, the company president retired without any retirement pay and the company's dividend was halved.

COMPANY NOTES

Bestrice Cos. board of directors removed James L. Duff as chairman and chief executive officer of the food and consumer products company in an unexpected action. William W. Granger Jr., the former vice chairman, is to replace Mr. Duff, who will remain as a consultant to the company.

Cluff Oil PLC said it reached an agreement under which Britoil PLC will earn an interest in the Cluff-operated North Sea Block 26/12. Under the agreement, if two wells are drilled, Britoil could obtain a substantial stake and option to become operator after completion of the first well.

Sabena SA, the Belgian national airline, said traffic rose by 7.4 percent in the first half of 1985 and company officials said profits were slightly higher than in the same period of the 1984 when earnings were 26.4 million Belgian francs (\$462,000). No figures for 1985 were given.

Shell Française, the French subsidiary of Shell Petroleum NV, intends to close its Pacific refinery in the Gironde region of southwestern France but will not make a final decision before next month, a company spokesman said.

Thomson-CSF said it has signed a 320-million-franc (\$37-million) contract to supply an integrated air traffic control system to Kenya's civilian aviation authority. The system, an extension of Kenya's exist-

ing air-traffic-control network, will cover the entire country and is due to be operation in 1987.

Toyota Motor Corp. is looking at several sites in Tennessee to build its first car production plant in the United States. Automotive News, a trade paper, said, Toyota officials have visited sites in two Tennessee counties north of Nashville and bordering Kentucky. The paper said.

Unigate PLC said its subsidiary, Unigate Australia Pty, had agreed to sell its three milk plants to Drouin Co-Op Butter Factory. The value of the assets being sold was not disclosed but Unigate said it was below 5 percent of its total net assets.

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Monday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Stock Indexes

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1985 High Low 3 P.M. CLOS.

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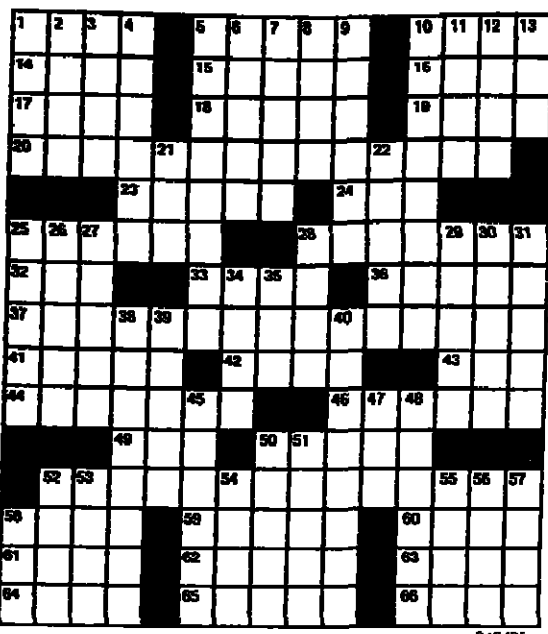
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ACROSS

1 Chit-chat
5 Grander
10 Egyptian cross
14 Noose
15 Friend of Pietro
16 Bayes or Charles
17 Double preposition
18 Explosive liq.
19 Cow-headed goddess
20 Like a fuddy-duddy
23 Rental agreement
24 Greek letter
25 Ruler or industrialist
28 Babble
32 —Thong, Thailand province
33 He lied to Othello
36 Director
37 Problem for fuddy-duddies
41 Susan, of songdom
42 African fox
43 Mongrel
44 "Hart to Hart" actor

DOWN

1 Fast-talking
2 Tip-top
3 One and the other
4 Victim's prize
5 Kind of orange
6 Neglects to include
7 Like Mary Lou Retton
8 Land measure
9 Fan
10 Lifeline
11 Durable trademark
12 Actor-singer Kristofferson

45 This is way out
46 Clamor
47 Kind of path?
52 Like the avant-garde
56 Coast
59 Accusation
60 Add and delete
61 Soccer great
62 Responder to reveille
63 "Educating..." 1983 film
64 Fired
65 Fumes
66 Printer's direction

13 "Thursday's child" — far to go
21 Born
22 Writer Calvino
23 N.Z. parrots
26 Concerning
27 "Kick Out of You"
28 Boston
29 Evidence
30 Yoga position
31 Ogles
32 Gelling agent
35 Astronaut
38 Considered carefully
39 Hindu land
40 Babies, at time
45 Nobelist for Medicine: 1954
47 Companion of
48 Kenny or Ginger
50 Functional
51 Toss about
52 Pinnacle
53 In good health
54 Step
55 Mine entry
56 Pittance
57 State of France
58 Hot Springs, e.g.

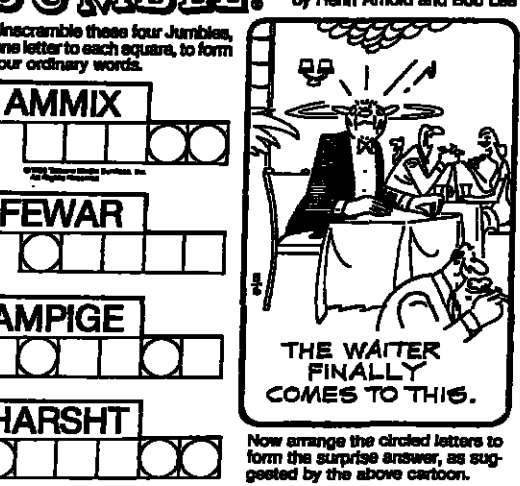
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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOY: HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU TOLD ME NOT TO PLAY BALL IN THE HOUSE? HUH, MOM?

JUMBLE



Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Answer here: **WHO**

Yesterday's Jumble: **PUDGY BUMPY EGOSIM FINERY**
Answer: What is when the doctor said, "This won't hurt..."
AN "M.D." PROMISE (empty promise)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	74	54	F	Bangkok	84	74	F
Amsterdam	64	44	F	Beijing	84	74	F
Antwerp	64	44	F	Hong Kong	84	74	F
Berlin	64	44	F	Kobe	84	74	F
Bombay	84	74	F	Manila	84	74	F
Buenos Aires	84	74	F	Osaka	84	74	F
Calcutta	84	74	F	Seoul	84	74	F
Cairo	84	74	F	Singapore	84	74	F
Cardenas	84	74	F	Taipei	84	74	F
Chengdu	84	74	F	Tokyo	84	74	F
Colon	84	74	F				
Dacca	84	74	F				
Dhaka	84	74	F				
Hankow	84	74	F				
Hong Kong	84	74	F				
Kobe	84	74	F				
London	64	44	F				
Lyons	64	44	F				
Madrid	64	44	F				
Manila	84	74	F				
Medan	84	74	F				
Montevideo	84	74	F				
Osaka	84	74	F				
Paris	64	44	F				
Perth	84	74	F				
Rangoon	84	74	F				
San Francisco	84	74	F				
Shanghai	84	74	F				
Singapore	84	74	F				
Sourabaya	84	74	F				
Tientsin	84	74	F				
Yokohama	84	74	F				

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



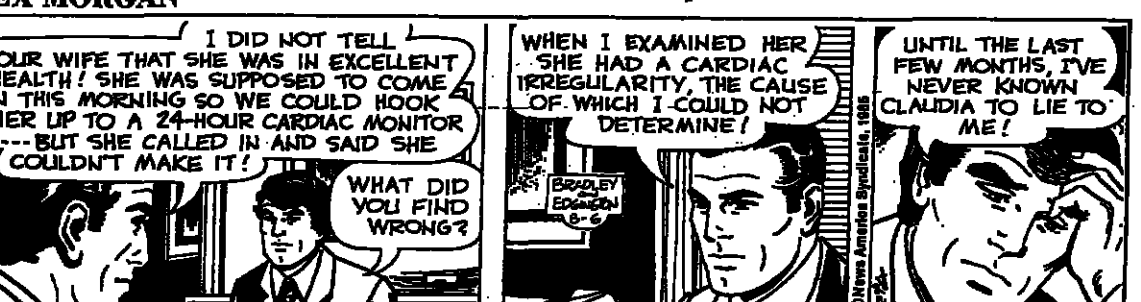
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

TRACER

By Frederick Barthelme. 126 pages. \$13.95.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AT THE opening of Frederick Barthelme's "Tracer" — his second novel and third work of fiction — the narrator, called simply Martin, is aboard a DC-3, "getting away from my divorce, flying to Fort Myers to see my wife's sister, who operated a motel-condo on the gulf near there."

This visit strikes one as a slightly desperate move on Martin's part, a clutching at the branch just underneath the one from which he has just been pushed. And it will not prove successful. Martin's sister-in-law, Dominica, will halfheartedly take him up for a while, finding him "interesting in bed" and a relief from the complications of her past marriage. But Martin's wife, Alex, will descend on them in a fit of jealousy. "It doesn't mean anything," she tells Martin. "I mean, missing you. It's true, but it doesn't mean anything. It's just lonely with nobody around." And by the end Martin will have lost both sisters and be flying away again, into an unknown future.

Barthelme's people inhabit a bleak, rapid landscape — a Florida of pastel motifs, Mini-Marts, Tastee Freezes, and "a death row for burger joints" where the happiest character around is P. Rob Turner, who is finally fulfilling his dream of a Pancake House. "Overhead, the clouds looked like metal plates stuck back and forth," Martin observes at one point. And at another: "The clouds were like spills of dark

Cool Whip going in slow motion across the sky."

"Tracer" is not the celebration of the emptiness of things that Barthelme's story collection, "Moon Deluxe," and his first novel, "Second Marriage," were thought by many readers to be. Though Martin, the protagonist, has no past or future to speak of (we never learn what he does for a living or where he comes from), he is far more feeling than, say, Albert Camus's Meursault, the anti-hero of "L'Étranger," whom Martin occasionally suggests as he walks the Florida beaches.

Martin weeps over being rejected by his wife. There are several meditative passages that border on the lyric and even the sentimental: "This girl was nice the way only young girls can be," he recalls of an early love affair, "the way that puts your heart in your throat every moment you're with her, the way that makes every raindrop a thing of terrifying beauty."

And then there is the fable told near the novel's end by a young man in "a clerical collar" addressing a garden club luncheon. According to the fable, two men inhabit a luxurious garden set in the middle of a decaying neighborhood. One man is sad over what lies outside of the garden. The other is charmed by what lies within.

"The point of this story," the speaker asks, "is that the first young man's sadness is genuine and accurate, his perception unarguable, his view moderate, what we might call reasoned." The second young man, the one whose sight and thought do not stray from the garden, who is charmed, however narrowly, by a superficial creature, a clown. But remember this: when the first young man leaves the garden, he is only right. When the second leaves, he is happy."

Along with the audience, Martin applauds this story: "I pushed off the railing and started to go into my apartment, clapping as hard as I could." It is hard to tell exactly why he is clapping, whether in a spirit of approval or ridicule. One is not even certain about the author's attitude toward the fable. But at least there is a trace of hope here. That hope, echoing throughout Barthelme's fine novel, is what redeems it from pointless absurdity. His talent may be for tracing the surface of things. But life in this book is not entirely minimized, like the giant sea creature revealed by Martin and dismissed by Dominica as one of the much discussed mysteries of the 1950s. Martin is still looking for monsters. They may be out there, swimming just below the surface.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

MAXIM Dlugy, a 19-year-old Queens international master, has won the 1985 United States Junior Championship. Dlugy scored 7-2 in the all-master round-robin invitational tournament held at the Manhattan Chess Club.

Second place in this tourney for players under 20 was taken by another 19-year-old, San-deep Joshi of Dedham, Mass., who tallied 6½-2½.

The champion normally plays in the World Junior Championship, but the United States Chess Federation will not send Dlugy or any other American representative to the tournament in the United Arab Emirates because that nation has violated World Chess Federation rules by refusing to invite an Israeli representative.

Dlugy defeated Adam Lief, 16 years old, of Los Alamitos, Calif., by incisive tactics in a Queen's Indian Defense.

The system with 6 N-B3, N-K5; 7 B-Q2 is not innocuous for Black — if he captures with B-Q2; 19 R-R2, B-K4; 20 P-7... N-B3, B-Q2; 21 B-B3, B-Q2; 22 N-B3, B-Q2; 23 N-B3, B-Q2; 24 N-B3, B-Q2; 25 N-B3, B-Q2; 26 N-B3, B-Q2; 27 N-B3, B-Q2; 28 N-B3, B-Q2; 29 N-B3, B-Q2; 30 N-B3, B-Q2; 31 N-B3, B-Q2; 32 N-B3, B-Q2; 33 N-B3, B-Q2; 34 N-B3, B-Q2; 35 N-B3, B-Q2; 36 N-B3, B-Q2; 37 N-B3, B-Q2; 38 N-B3, B-Q2; 39 N-B3, B-Q2; 40 N-B3, B-Q2; 41 N-B3, B-Q2; 42 N-B3, B-Q2; 43 N-B3, B-Q2; 44 N-B3, B-Q2; 45 N-B3, B-Q2; 46 N-B3, B-Q2; 47 N-B3, B-Q2; 48 N-B3, B-Q2; 49 N-B3, B-Q2; 50 N-B3, B-Q2; 51 N-B3, B-Q2; 52 N-B3, B-Q2; 53 N-B3, B-Q2; 54 N-B3, B-Q2; 55 N-B3, B-Q2; 56 N-B3, B-Q2; 57 N-B3, B-Q2; 58 N-B3, B-Q2; 59 N-B3, B-Q2; 60 N-B3, B-Q2; 61 N-B3, B-Q2; 62 N-B3, B-Q2; 63 N-B3, B-Q2; 64 N-B3, B-Q2; 65 N-B3, B-Q2; 66 N-B3, B-Q2; 67 N-B3, B-Q2; 68 N-B3, B-Q2; 69 N-B3, B-Q2; 70 N-B3, B-Q2; 71 N-B3, B-Q2; 72 N-B3, B-Q2; 73 N-B3, B-Q2; 74 N-B3, B-Q2; 75 N-B3, B-Q2; 76 N-B3, B-Q2; 77 N-B3, B-Q2; 78 N-B3, B-Q2; 79 N-B3, B-Q2; 80 N-B3, B-Q2; 81 N-B3, B-Q2; 82 N-B3, B-Q2; 83 N-B3, B-Q2; 84 N-B3, B-Q2; 85 N-B3, B-Q2; 86 N-B3, B-Q2; 87 N-B3, B-Q2; 88 N-B3, B-Q2; 89 N-B3, B-Q2; 90 N-B3, B-Q2; 91 N-B3, B-Q2; 92 N-B3, B-Q2; 93 N-B3, B-Q2; 94 N-B3, B-Q2; 95 N-B3, B-Q2; 96 N-B3, B-Q2; 97 N-B3, B-Q2; 98 N-B3, B-Q2; 99 N-B3, B-Q2; 100 N-B3, B-Q2; 101 N-B3, B-Q2; 102 N-B3, B-Q2; 103 N-B3, B-Q2; 104 N-B3, B-Q2; 105 N-B3, B-Q2; 106 N-B3, B-Q2; 107 N-B3, B-Q2; 108 N-B3, B-Q2; 109 N-B3, B-Q2; 110 N-B3, B-Q2; 111 N-B3, B-Q2; 112 N-B3, B-Q2; 113 N-B3, B-Q2; 114 N-B3, B-Q2; 115 N-B3, B-Q2; 116 N-B3, B-Q2; 117 N-B3, B-Q2; 118 N-B3, B-Q2; 119 N-B3, B-Q2; 120 N-B3, B-Q2; 121 N-B3, B-Q2; 122 N-B3, B-Q2; 123 N-B3, B-Q2; 124 N-B3, B-Q2; 125 N-B3, B-Q2; 126 N-B3, B-Q2; 127 N-B3, B-Q2; 128 N-B3, B-Q2; 129 N-B3, B-Q2; 130 N-B3, B-Q2; 131 N-B3, B-Q2; 132 N-B3, B-Q2; 133 N-B3, B-Q2; 134 N-B3, B-Q2; 135 N-B3, B-Q2; 136 N-B3, B-Q2; 137 N-B3, B-Q2; 138 N-B3, B-Q2; 139 N-B3, B-Q2; 140 N-B3, B-Q2; 141 N-B3, B-Q2; 142 N-B3, B-Q2; 143 N-B3, B-Q2; 144 N-B3, B-Q2; 145 N-B3, B-Q2; 146 N-B3, B-Q2; 147 N-B3, B-Q2; 148 N-B3, B-Q2; 149 N-B3, B-Q2; 150 N-B3, B-Q2; 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529 N-B3, B-Q2; 530 N-B3, B-Q2; 531 N-B3, B-Q2; 532 N-B3, B-Q2; 533 N-B3, B-Q2; 534 N-B3, B-Q2; 535 N-B3, B-Q2; 536 N-B3, B-Q2; 537 N-B3, B-Q2; 538 N-B3, B-Q2; 539 N-B3, B-Q2; 540 N-B3, B-Q2; 541 N-B3, B-Q2; 542 N-B3, B-Q2; 543 N-B3, B-Q2; 544 N-B3, B-Q2; 545 N-B3, B-Q2; 546 N-B3, B-Q2; 547 N-B3, B-Q2; 548 N-B3, B-Q2; 549 N-B3, B-Q2; 550 N-B3, B-Q2; 551 N-B3, B-Q2; 552 N-B3, B-Q2; 553 N-B3, B-Q2; 554 N-B3, B-Q2; 555 N-B3, B-Q2; 556 N-B3, B-Q2; 557 N-B3, B-Q2; 558 N-B3, B-Q2; 559 N-B3, B-Q2; 560 N-B3, B-Q2; 561 N-B3, B-Q2; 562 N-B3, B-Q2; 563 N-B3, B-Q2; 564 N-B3, B-Q2; 565 N-B3, B-Q2; 566 N-B3, B-Q2; 567 N-B3, B-Q2; 568 N-B3, B-Q2; 569 N-B3, B-Q2; 570 N-B3, B-Q2; 571 N-B3, B-Q2; 572 N-B3, B-Q2; 573 N-B3, B-Q2; 574 N-B3, B-Q2; 575 N-B3, B-Q2; 576 N-B3, B-Q2; 577 N-B3, B-Q2; 578 N-B3, B-Q2; 579 N-B3, B-Q2; 580 N-B3, B-Q2; 581 N-B3, B-Q2; 582 N-B3, B-Q2; 583 N-B3, B-Q2; 584 N-B3, B-Q2; 585 N-B3, B-Q2; 586 N-B3, B-Q2; 587 N-B3,

Seaver Wins Number 300 On a Terrific Afternoon

"It's been an awfully long time since I've been so happy after a ball game," he said. "This is truly a day I'll always remember."

So will his teammates. They pounded Seaver, shook him and hugged him as he first walked to the dugout, he saw his family. When he hugged his wife and saw she was crying, he felt a surge of tears himself.

"I think seeing those tears coming out of her eyes may have been the best moment for me," he said later, his voice choking at the memory. "I'm glad all my family was here to see it. This is a terrific feeling."

Actually, a terrific feeling, as in Tom Terrific, the nickname hung on Seaver when he first arrived at Shea Stadium for the New York Mets in 1967. It was on April 19 of that year, on a cold, blustery afternoon with 3,379 at Shea Stadium, that Seaver got his first victory, 6-1, over the Chicago Cubs.

In the years since, Seaver had won three Cy Young Awards, had pitched the once-pitiful Mets to two pennants and a World Series title, had pitched a no-hitter, struck out nearly 3,500 batters and assured himself of a spot in the Hall of Fame. He had talked about 300 as something he wanted but kept insisting it was not all that important.

On another day, in a similar situation, Seaver might have come out of the game. He is 40, cannot throw as hard or as long as he used to and the White Sox have a lot of confidence in Bob James coming out of the bullpen. But not this day.

It was 6:11 P.M. when Seaver was into his compact motion one more time, rocked and threw the pitch, a fast ball in on Baylor's hands. Bailing out, Baylor swung under the ball and lofted it high toward left fielder Reid Nichols.

"When he hit it, I thought it was an out," Seaver said. "After 19 years, you sort of know the arch of a home run. After all, I've given up enough of them that I should know what it looks like."

As the ball floated toward Nichols, Seaver stood just off the mound, watching, waiting. Nichols cradled the ball in his glove and Seaver leaned forward, hands on his knees for a moment and felt himself almost carried away with joy.

On nearly 3,500 batters and assured himself of a spot in the Hall of Fame. He had talked about 300 as something he wanted but kept insisting it was not all that important.

Sunday, he found out that was not true. Nervous? "Almost sick," he said.

But, as he has been so many times in the past, Seaver was equal to the moment. He trailed briefly when the Yankees got a run in the third and might have been frustrated by his teammates' horrendous base running that stopped several early rallies.

But in the sixth the White Sox scored four runs. Greg Walker walked and was forced by Fisk, who barely beat the relay, a crucial play as it turned out. Oscar Gamble singled and the Yankees' manager, Billy Martin, replaced starter Joe Cowley with Brian Lundy.

Tom Seaver, Mike Tim Lulett, doubled in a run. Ozzie Guillen singled in another and, after Rudy Law walked, Little singled in two.

Now it was up to Seaver. He

But Gooden Takes Away 1 Seaver Mark

three doubles into six-run eighth.

2, Reds 5, Dodgers 4: Tony Perez, who earlier homered, singled home Dave Parker from second base in the eighth to beat Los Angeles in Cincinnati.

Pirates 4, Expos 3: Jim Morrison's first homer this year helped defeat Montreal in Pittsburgh.

Braves 5, Giants 4: In Atlanta, Terry Harper's homer leading off the bottom of the 10th inning beat San Francisco.

Astros 2, Padres 1: Mike Scott, who struck out eight, and Dave Smith held San Diego to five hits in

inning.

He also got Ken Griffey to ground out, but gave up a hard-hit single to Don Mattingly. Two out, two on and up came Winfield, whose 16th homer Friday had tied a game with two out in the ninth.

He worked to 3-2. Flied seaver for another fast ball. Seaver shook him off. He wanted to throw them change-up. He did. It floated away from Winfield's lunging bat. Strikes three.

Exhausted and exhausted, Seaver said to 9-year-old daughter Anne, "Three more outs to go, Annie."

"Good, Daddy," she answered.

His 3,000th Hit in Majors

AL ROUNDUP

Kalime. "It's just a great feeling. I thought I would have gotten it over on the road trip, and when we came home I just didn't want to take it down to Monday with the strike threat so close. It's something I never thought I'd accomplish throughout my career. I've been around for 19 years. I guess they start to pile up."

The Angels' third unearned run of the game broke a 5-5 tie in the eighth. An infield single by Brian Downing scored Gary Pettis, who reached first on an error by second baseman Tim Lincecum.

A's 5, Mariners 3 in Oakland. Don Sutton won his 290th game in the majors with the help of Mike Davis' 21st homer. Jim Presley's 24th homer gave Seattle a three-run

lead in the second inning, but Sutton yielded only five more hits before Jay Howell pitched the ninth for his 22d save.

Rangers 8, Blue Jays 4: Gary Ward and Oddibe McDowell each homered in Toronto to help Texas end a five-game losing streak.

Orioles 5, Indians 4: Lee Lacy's one-out homer in the ninth gave Baltimore its victory in Cleveland.

Red Sox 9, Royals 5: Bill Buckner's two-run 12th-inning double in Kansas City, Missouri, won the game for Boston.

Tigers 7-4, Brewers 4-14: In Detroit, Ben Oglivie hit a three-run homer during a six-run second inning that gave Milwaukee a split of the doubleheader. Darrell Evans' grand slam helped the Tigers win the first game.

(UPI, AP)

More Than a Ball Can Be Lost in Beirut **But Despite Wars and Risk of Death, Golfers Do Not Give Up**

One of its main attractions is the fourth hole, a par 5. To shoot from the tee you aim for the mosque minaret on the skyline.

To counter a membership drop from 850 to 330, championship play has been resumed. More players now are braving the dangers of Beirut's violent streets.

Later this month, a three-man team from the club will represent Lebanon in the Pan-Arab Games in Rabat, Morocco.

behind huge, red, earthen
up the bullets and shrapnel that
out the course for years.

The team includes two physicians and Lebanon's golfing champion, Bill Gandour.

Some squatters, driven from their homes by the fighting, have built shanties on the grounds.

Club officials came up with a compromise solution: they hired militiamen to evict the squatters, then gave 55 of the

